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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

## The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

A. F. of L. Resents Motor Code

Anglo-German Talk Is Urged

Washington Rushes Pig Events

Britain Announces Television

Louisiana Follows Tense Scene

Boulder Dam Backs Up Its Lake

AMERICAN organized labor warmly resents what it regards as the worst blow it has received under the New Deal. President Roosevelt extends the automobile code to June 16 and states that changes in it assist labor by spreading the production period and increasing overtime wages. President William Green of the A. F. of L. replies that the changes are sops to mislead the public. He says labor was not consulted in the new arrangement, protests inclusion in the code of the automobile labor board headed by Dr. Leo Wollman, now disliked by labor but formerly its champion, and threatens to fight back—He says labor will use its most powerful weapon, the strike.

¶ The British-French consultations should be followed by British-German consultations, declares the Marquis of Lothian. He returns to London after a long private talk with Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler convinced that Germany does not wish war and is ready to sign a 10-year war-renunciation treaty if accorded the equality promised it in 1932. Lord Lothian believes Anglo-German discussions can allay French fears and stabilize Europe for 10 years. He sees a way to dissolve the French-German mutual suspicions—It is by using the very opposite of the philosophy of hate.

¶ Washington sees big events in swift motion. Life of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which lends to banks, is prolonged for two years. Secretary Hull regretfully ends debt negotiations with Russia when Soviet Ambassador Troyanovsky reports that Russia rejects the carefully worked out settlement offer. Senator Borah asks for a Senate investigation of charges of religious persecution in Mexico. Governor Curley of Massachusetts seeks $1,700,000 for a National Guard camp on Cape Cod and that $10,000,000 a year be spent on the Cape Cod Canal. Attorney General Cummings asks the most drastic laws ever proposed to curb the criminal—He would tax every pistol and put each one under registered control.

¶ The British Broadcasting Corporation will begin operating an ultra-shortwave television program late in the year. Sir Kingsley Wood, Postmaster General, tells the Commons the apparatus of two separate companies will be installed if they license manufacturers to make receiving sets from their patents. The private citizen, after obtaining his set, will pay only his present fee of $2.50 a year. Television from a London station will supplement broadcasting. American stations can no longer hold back from the new field—Americans, too, will insist on using their eyes as well as their ears.

¶ Louisiana experiences tense excitement as Senator Huey P. Long arrives in Baton Rouge to press charges of a plot to assassinate him. The city, under martial law, overflows with national guards. In Washington new Congressman Jared Y. Sanders Jr. of Louisiana tells the House the "Asiatic dictatorship" in his State foreshadows a conflict over continuing democracy that will soon be fought throughout the United States—Dictator Long, declares Sanders, "has set out to destroy what he cannot control."

¶ Geneva sees the International Labor Office take up reduction of working hours in preparing for the new conference. Isadore Lubin claims fine results obtained on American public works jobs with the 30-hour week. In the debate forceful pleas are made for the 40-hour week, with the proposal that it be tried out on public works and in the iron, steel and glass trades. Others demand that textiles, arms, chemicals, transport and electrical be included—Leisure looms like a permanent condition.

¶ Boulder Dam, Nev., drops its 3,000,000-pound steel gate in the Colorado River to create the largest lake ever made by man. Three years will be required for the river's waters completely to fill the reservoir extending 115 miles up its course. Imperial Valley and other sections see the flood menace vanishing and assurance given of water to turn deserts into garden spots—Thus begins an enterprise so vast that only a nation could undertake it.

¶ Hungary sees 700 coal miners at Pecs abandon a hunger strike after 35 hours. Intense cold causes 75 men to give up and return to the surface and presently the strike collapses and all the exhausted and suffering men emerge, releasing 40 Socialist miners who were being held as hostages. The mine owners are rumored to be relenting and will grant a 10 per cent raise—Men may starve for a cause if they wish to, but they demand to be comfortable while about it.

## Cummings Bill Puts Legal Tag On Small Arms

### Attorney General Takes New Step to Curb Use of Lethal Weapons

### Says Crisis Is Near

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—The most drastic legislation ever submitted to Congress to curb the promiscuous sale of concealable weapons has been sent up by Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, as part of the Federal Government's intensified war on crime.

With the slogan, "Disarm the criminal," the Department of Justice believes the time is ripe for a federal law which will put under control the traffic in pistols, revolvers and automatics to combat the extraordinarily high American homicide rate.

A more comprehensive law, known as the "National Firearms Act," was introduced at the last Congress, and its provisions applying to machine guns were enacted. This bill was emasculated, however, so far as small arms were concerned, due to the lobby conducted by arms manufacturers and the National Rifle Association.

**Expects Public Support**

Mr. Cummings now believes public sentiment has reached such a state of indignation over the continued homicide rate fostered by lack of firearm regulation, that it will support the Government in a federal campaign of control over all lethal weapons. America, practically alone among great nations, permits sale of pistols and revolvers without license in most jurisdictions, it is said. To this end, Mr. Cummings has sent up a three-point proposal which he described as "a potent weapon in the enforcement of the criminal law."

The program would require: Registration of all pistols and revolvers as a prerequisite of their being carried from state to state; tax on the manufacturers and dealers in small arms; a tax of $1 on each transfer of a pistol or revolver.

**Thinks Crisis Is Near**

"We are close to a serious crisis," said Mr. Cummings. "There is grave danger in the possession of any weapons by criminals. These measures are essential, especially in the suppression and eradication of roving criminals of a dangerous type with whom the Government has had to deal."

The law-abiding element of the population would still be able to get small firearms for legitimate purposes, it is pointed out, though they would have to submit to the slight inconvenience of registration and probably fingerprinting.

In testimony before Congress last year, Mr. Cummings declared, "There are more people in the underworld carrying deadly weapons than there are in the army and navy of the United States."

## Court Hits Banks' Law Practice

## Cotton Tax Rebuffed in House

## Slum Plan to Bring Low Rents

**Today in Greater Boston**

**And Other Points in New England**

### Banks Get Warning

The Massachusetts Legislature has the power to forbid banks to practice law in their trust departments, and may keep any persons not members of the bar from "encroaching" on the legal profession—should it choose to do so. The ruling was made by the Supreme Judicial Court today in response to a request of the Legislature.

Back of the ruling was a long-standing effort of lawyers to keep the trust departments of banks and other institutions from absorbing their practice. The growth of such trust facilities, including drawing up wills, making trust agreements, etc., has seriously cut into the livelihood of the legal profession in recent years.

Should the bills asked by lawyers to terminate this "encroachment" be passed by the Legislature, far-reaching readjustments in the legal profession and trust business would therefore be inevitable.

### Cotton Tax Attacked

Massachusetts cotton manufacturers today glowed under a broad legislative smile as the House of Representatives approved a resolution memorializing Congress to repeal the cotton processing tax, or to spread it over industry in general.

Since this tax was levied in August, 1933, Massachusetts cotton and textile manufacturers have paid more than $30,000,000 to help the federal program of aiding cotton growers, according to the internal revenue bureau. The representatives figured this tax load too great for the manufacturers, especially when Massachusetts has no cotton growers to be aided.

The resolution declared "the imposition of such a tax has proven an unbearable financial burden jeopardizing the continued successful existence of the textile industry" and pointed out that "a large proportion of our citizens are dependent for their means of existence upon this industry."

The resolution must be approved by the Massachusetts Senate before copies are mailed to clerks in the United States Senate and House and to Massachusetts members of both groups.

### Housing Rents Low

Rentals planned for the $5,000,000 South Boston slum clearance project vary from $4 to $6 a room a month—among the lowest for similar projects in any part of the country—it was learned from Washington today.

No one knows as yet where the apartments will be built, for the federal officials are maintaining strictest secrecy, in order that speculators will not profit from the land trans-

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## High Light Rate In New York Laid To 'Water' Value

### Price of $102,069 Put on Equipment Having Only Junk Worth

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—The charge that a large amount of "water" has gone into the utility rate base for electric current to consumers in New York City is today officially in the record to back up the demand of the Federal Government and the Fusion mayoralty that the Consolidated Gas Company, parent power concern here, must reduce its tariff.

Testimony at the second public hearing of the joint legislative committee investigating public utilities yesterday, revealed that equipment possessing only "junk" value was written into the Consolidated's capital account for 1933 as costing $102,069.

Judge John E. Mack, counsel for the committee, said that such figures

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## Curley in Capital Pushes Plan For Cape Guard Camp

### Green Puts Forward 'Some Planning' for Rhode Island

The constant shuttling back and forth of New England governors between their state capitals and Washington, begun last year, is continuing this year with greater intensity to obtain federal funds for relief projects of a more ambitious type than those rejected in 1934.

Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts and Gov. Francis T. Green of Rhode Island, following Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine, today visited Washington to support their pleas for relief funds aggregating $25,000,000. Typical of the spending policies pushed by all three governors was Governor Curley's request for a federal grant of $10,000,000 each year for a two-year program of dredging and widening of the Cape Cod Canal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts today renewed his request for War Department approval of his project for establishment of a National Guard camp on Cape Cod at a cost of $1,700,000.

The project, for which the State would supply the land at a cost of $60,000, now is before Maj. Gen. Fox Connor, commandant of the First Corps Area. The War Department is awaiting his report before passing on the proposal.

Curley also planned to press upon the chief of army engineers his proposal that $10,000,000 be spent annually on the Cape Cod Canal for two years, instead of $5,000,000 annually for four years, as contemplated at present.

Other matters which the Governor was to take up with government officials included the State's public-works program, relief allotments, and, presumably, patronage problems among which the Boston postmastership was foremost.

The Governor has predicted the appointment of Peter F. Tague, to succeed Postmaster William E. Hurley, but others, particularly friends of Senator Walsh, have expressed confidence that Mr. Tague would not be named.

Gov. Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island is also in Washington for a series of conferences in which, he said, "we will do some planning" for the part Rhode Island will take in the President's program.

## *Townsend Commands Respect In Congress, Offering Pension Plan as People's Champion*

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—A gentle, tall, rather fragile-looking man, who might have been a small-town storekeeper and who wore an obviously ready-made brown suit, answered to the call of "Dr. Francis E. Townsend," before the House Ways and Means Committee today, and for the first time described to an official Congressional body the terms of the now famous "Townsend Pension Plan."

There was no great force in his quiet but well modulated presentation, although here and there a Biblical cast of phrase or a Messianic uplift of his head gave an indication of the power which has stirred an amazing popular support for the new vision of plenty and prosperity for all, through a $200 a month pension for every man or woman in America over 60, on condition that the recipient shall instantly drop gainful labor and shall spend every cent of the money within the month he receives it. The members of the Ways and Means Committee, seated in a great arc on a dias at one end of the superb new Caucus Room in the House office building, listened to the plan respectfully, as politicians must to a man who raps on the doors of Congress with petitions said to contain 20,000,000 signatures.

The pension plan itself is calculated to require expenditures of $20,000,000,000 annually but thereafter will act as a sort of "prosperity revolving fund," it is explained; and today as Dr. Townsend, thin, earnest, kindly, lectured the committee on his proposal, there was hardly a figure that dropped from his lips which did not touch the millions or the billions.

The scene was ripe with drama, for few, indeed, of the House committee who heard him took the proprosal seriously, and they were prepared to test out for the first time the dialectic agility of this new small town apostle, and if possible break down the props of his pension Utopia. But Dr. Townsend foiled them in this, whether purposely or not, by explaining that he had just risen from a hospital bed and could not stand the strain of interrogations. He delivered his "message and left, reading from blue writing paper notes held in a gnarled hand; and announced that his lieutenant, Francis Cuttle, described as a "leading actuary of Riverside, Calif.," would be prepared to answer all questions of finance and economics having to do with the proposal tomorrow.

So, for the time being, the event was chiefly notable in bringing face to face the two antagonists in the legislative struggle: the latest of the long line of American Utopians on one side and the doubting Thomases of Congress on the other, who must be won over by persuasion and political bludgeons before they will let the country be saved by his particular panacea.

Dr. Townsend presented himself as a man of about 68, with deeply lined American face, iron gray hair and eyebrows, so much darker that they emphasized his deeply sunken eyes; a slight touch of a moustache just under a strong nose—a moustache of the Hitler variety; very thin figure; very high collar

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## Labor Faces Fresh Crisis On Auto Code

### Will Not Accept or Yield to It, Declares Head of A. F. of L.

### Strike Is Threatened

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Organized American labor today considered it has received the most severe blow yet meted out to it by the Roosevelt New Deal, as it examined the Automobile Code extended by the President last night until June 16, 1935.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, characterized it as an "imposed code, a code imposed on labor," and hinted that labor would immediately resort to the strike weapon as its last resort against what it considers the most unfavorable of all the codes promulgated under NRA.

Appearing before a Senate judiciary subcommittee on the 30-hour week bill he deviated from the subject under consideration to vent his feelings further on the automobile code declaring:

"We protest against this code. We will not accept it, recognize it or yield to it."

**Denies It Would Make Jobs**

He asserted it would not increase employment and that under it employees could be worked as long hours as the employers desired.

"We are amazed at this extension and at this new method of framing codes without preliminary discussions," he continued. "Apparently no arguments can be offered or facts presented to change the situation. We are not hopeful that the code will be changed.

"We have more organized workers in the automobile industry than the manufacturers realize. I am of the opinion that this action of the Administration will develop industrial unrest and social discontents."

In conclusion the federation president said he would present the question to the executive council of the organization, now in session here, and predicted that a formal protest would be made to the White House.

So intense is the feeling resulting from the combination of its anti-labor features and the fact that labor was not consulted on the question of revision or extension that a serious break between the A. F. of L. and the Administration is widely predicted.

**Only Sops, Says Labor**

Emphasis laid by the President, in his public announcement, in changes made in the code to the alleged advantage of labor served only to increase the ill-feeling. The labor leaders insist that these concessions are relatively unimportant "sops" designed to mislead the public as to the real damage which the document inflicts.

The impression resulting of a growing alienation of sympathy between the White House and the A. F. of L. developed against a background of steadily improving relations between business and the President.

While Mr. Green has ceased to be a frequent visitor to the White House and a confidential adviser to the President, a group of influential business leaders have been quietly taking advantage of the new channels to Administration thought opened up to them recently by Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce. Not much has been said about it, but business men and industrialists are enthusiastic over what they consider vastly

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## Geneva Considers Plans to Extend Short Work Week

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

GENEVA, Feb. 1—Forceful pleas for the 40-hour work week were heard in debate at the International Labor Organization meeting today. The discussion arose especially in considering industries to which the shorter hours should be applied.

Public works, building and contracting, as well as iron, steel and glass industries, are proposed here as a beginning. But workers' delegates are demanding a longer list, including also textiles, arms, chemicals, transport, electrical and printing industries.

Isadore Lubin of the United States Labor Department, who is representing the United States Government at the meetings, claimed remarkable results have been obtained in the United States by a reduction even to 30 hours in public works.

Italy's representatives strongly emphasized the value of shorter hours. So did Czechoslovakia.

Discussions here revealed a growing opinion in favor of a shorter working week.

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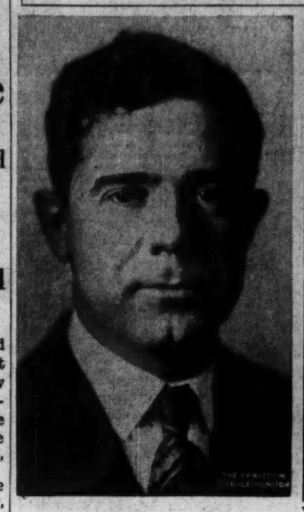
### Opponents in Louisiana



**Huey P. Long**
United States Senator and Reputed Dictator

Wide World

**Ernest J. Bourgeois**
President of the Square Deal Association

## Head of Long's Foes Arrested In Louisiana's Political War; Both Sides Heard in Congress

### Sanders Sees Challenge to Democratic Ideal in State Regime

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Charges and denials of "dictatorship" in politically torn Louisiana were heard in the House today as Senator Huey Long was assailed and defended in speeches by Democratic Representatives from his State.

Representative J. Y. Sanders began it, charging that the election machinery—with Long "dictator of the machine—was in control," and declaring no judge in the State would dare acquit an opponent of the present régime. Then, Representative Joachim O. Fernandez took the floor, using scribbled notations on the back of a big manila envelope where he had jotted them as Mr. Sanders spoke.

**Election Was Watched**

"My distinguished colleague is unnecessarily alarmed over conditions in Louisiana today," Mr. Fernandez said, "just as he was last year when I was a candidate for the National House and he appealed to the Government to send federal troops, if necessary, to Louisiana, and to the floor leader (now Speaker Byrns) to send a special committee down to watch my election."

"My distinguished friend from Louisiana," Mr. Fernandez continued, "said that we have a dictatorship?

"Why, my good friends, we have 100 members in the House and 39 State Senators, and every man is consulted just as members of the National House and Senate are. It's not one man—it's a majority of the House and Senate."

**Charges Dictatorship**

In his maiden speech in Congress Mr. Sanders asked:

"Shall we discard democracy and set up a government by dictatorship?"

"Democratic institutions and the orderly processes of democratic government are rapidly disappearing in Louisiana," he asserted.

**Benefit of the Few**

"The American ideal of a democratic government with all power lodged in the people, with each community electing its own officials, is being displaced by the Asiatic conception of government of an all-powerful chief executive who rules the whole people for the benefit of the dominant faction or class."

He termed martial law in Baton Rouge, his home town, a "great outrage," and said the Louisiana state militia was "merely the arm of the dominant political faction."

"Any community in Louisiana," he continued, "in which there is decided opposition to the present regime, lives in daily and hourly expectation of a declaration of martial law, to be followed by complete annihilation of that community's right of local self-government. That is what is actually happening on this day and hour in Baton Rouge."

**Officials Superseded**

Mr. Sanders, who did not mention Mr. Long by name, went on:

"Local election officials have been superseded by officials designated by the executive. . . . The Corrupt Practices Act has been repealed and election laws so altered as to give the Governor complete control of the election machinery.

"Under the laws recently passed at the bidding of the dictator, every policeman . . . every fireman . . . every school teacher is hired and fired by the state machine.

"Every (tax) assessment . . . is raised or lowered without limit at the bidding of the state machine the bidding of the state machine.

"Martial law in placid, easy-going, peaceful, law-abiding, tolerant, loyal, courageous, patient, long-suffering Baton Rouge!" he exclaimed. "Why should this thing be? . . .

"Because the people of Baton Rouge through long years of persecution, oppression, coercion, and attempted bribery and intimidation, patiently, steadfastly, without excitement, and without turmoil, grimly and persistently, in the face of overwhelming odds, and with a heroism worthy of the highest traditions of America, have gone to the polls on election day and voted their convictions, instead of the bidding of a dictator."

### Situation in Baton Rouge Tense—Long Returns From Washington

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 1 (AP)—Ernest J. Bourgeois, president of the Square Deal Association of Louisiana, fighting Senator Huey Long's dictatorship, was arrested today at association headquarters here.

A detachment of guardsmen surrounded the skyscraper building in which the Square Deal offices are located, went upstairs, and placed the militant Bourgeois under arrest.

He was led down to the street by the guardsmen, followed by a great crowd of spectators.

**Was in Mississippi**

Mr. Bourgeois returned to Baton Rouge today from McComb, Miss., where he showed up two days ago following an interval when no one professed to know definitely where he was.

He was hustled up to the State House, strongly guarded, brought in a rear door, and bundled into a private elevator and carried up toward the fourth floor, on which the hearing is being held on Senator Long's charges of a plot to kill him.

He was later reported transferred there to another elevator and switched higher to the twelfth floor, where the office of Brig. Gen. Louis G. Guerre, chief of the state police, is located, apparently for questioning.

Mr. Bourgeois was smiling as he walked in the center of the state officers.

**Tense Atmosphere**

Surrounded by guards and troops, Senator Long reached Baton Rouge, at 8.55, one hour and a half after he arrived at New Orleans by train from Washington.

The Senator did not tarry more than a few minutes in New Orleans and sped up the highway with a cavalcade of followers. He swept into Baton Rouge, now under martial law, with 700 soldiers and an undetermined number of state police, both in uniform and plain clothes.

Mr. Long reached Baton Rouge in the midst of a tense atmosphere and with the townspeople subjected to 11 drastic martial law orders, one of which prohibits more than two people to congregate on the streets and prohibits newspapers from printing anything derogatory to the state administration.

## Militarists Strike Snag in Tokyo Diet On Huge Arms Outlay

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TOKYO, Feb. 1—Japan's second line of budget defense—the Imperial Diet Budget Committee—confronts army and navy experts with insistent questions on why defense should take nearly half of the record peacetime budget. Further hearing have been announced before the Diet will decide on the final military outlay.

With this development the "second battle of the budget" begins. The first battle resulted in the resignation of the late Sanenobu Fujii, Finance Minister, and put the Cabinet in turmoil before 46 per cent of the $640,900,000 budget was allotted to the military.

## President Is Praised For Help to Aviation

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Thomas A. Morgan, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, today viewed President Roosevelt's mesage to Congress accompanying the report of the Federal Aviation Commission, as a possible lifesaver to commercial aviation.

"The aeronautical industry of the United States," Mr. Morgan declared, "appreciates the encouragement offered by the President's message, particularly that part which emphasizes the serious financial conditions existing in the air transport industry.

"The air lines have been operating under such heavy losses that their existence is menaced. By pointing out the immediate need for Congressional action rendering aid to the air lines so that they may survive, the President has performed a splendid service."

## Trade Hard Hit By Collapse Of Soviet Parley

### Washington Hears Hull's Report With Sense of Mounting Gloom

### Hopes Unfulfilled

### Recognition Promises Have Proved Hollow to American Industry

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—The outlook for foreign trade is today soberly and frankly described as gloomier than it has been since the Roosevelt Administration came into office, by those responsible for promoting it. Factors are:

1. Collapse, announced last night by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, of the Russian-American trade negotiations.

2. Fear that the Senate's rejection of the World Court presages a hostile attitude to specific reciprocal treaties which the State Department is negotiating with great difficulty.

3. Continued, if not mounting, pressure of lobbies for high tariffs and protective devices, which shut off the imports for which exports might be paid.

**Hinges on Gold**

4. Expectation that if, by Supreme Court decision, the dollar regains much of its former gold value, what little foreign trade that has been added in the past year will be lost again.

5. Conviction that last year's favorable margin of foreign trade was because of gold imports, which probably cannot continue on the 1934 scale.

6. Expectation that rising prices in the United States will constrict exports.

Facing this dark picture, Mr. Hull, the courageous crusader for foreign trade, appeared yesterday before the Senate Agriculture Committee and agreed with a suggestion that the United States should sponsor another world economic conference to discuss ways and means of opening trade channels.

**Clings to Optimism**

Clinging to optimism, he said, "if we can just get this to moving a little more, with some other nations catching the vision and spirit of this program. I think the peoples of the world have suffered enough in the past few years that we would be surprised at the rapidity with which nations would support a move to invoke international trade."

Yet, on the same day, Secretary Hull announced collapse of the Russian trade negotiations. In a remarkably frank communique, he said, "In view of the present attitude of the Soviet Government I feel that we cannot encourage the hope that any agreement is now possible. I say this regretfully because I am in sympathy with the desire of American manufacturers and agricultural producers to find a market for their goods in the Soviet Union, and with the American claimants whose property has been confiscated. There seems to be scarcely any reason to doubt that the negotiations which seemed so promising at the start must now be regarded as having come to an end."

**Hopes Vanish**

Thus frankly vanish hopes which once were high. The Roosevelt Administration justified recognition of the Soviet Union almost entirely on the argument that American trade would be bountifully promoted and when recognition was accomplished, in November, 1933, American business was anxious to get all the trade it wished. All sorts of claims, which realists recognized at the time to be exaggerated, surrounded the new arrangement.

But until Senator Hiram Johnson (R), California, came along with his law prohibiting new loans to countries whose debts to the United States were in default there were still prospects for a moderate amount of Soviet trade. However, when the jurists ruled that the Johnson Act applied to the Kerensky debt, the prospects of trade dropped to next to zero. It was apparent that the Moscow Government wanted loans or credits, and would place its trade where these were obtainable. As a consequence, sales to the Soviet since recognition have been appreciably less than before.

**Withdraw Recognition?**

One of the virtual "conditions" of recognition was the ultimate settlement of claims between the two governments. The impression was given that recognition was dependent on the outcome of such talks. The talks, which now collapsed because the question of claims lies at the root of the trade problem—raise the possibility of withdrawing recognition.

Diplomatic recognition is a presidential, not a senatorial, act, and there is no apparent likelihood that it will be withdrawn from the Soviet. In fact, on this point, the collapse of negotiations merely places U. S. S. R. in the same class as Great Britain, France and the rest of the war debt defaulters, and the private defaulters of Latin America.

That the trade negotiations failed is a commentary on the sincerity of the political arguments which surrounded recognition, in 1933. Those realists who said little new trade was to be expected unless it were paid for by loans—and insisted recognition was based rather on the logic of international relations, upon the falsity of the doctrine that recogni-

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# Court Hits Banks' Law Practice

# Cotton Tax Rebuffed in House

# Slum Plan to Bring Low Rents

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actions. However, May 1 was set as a tentative date for commencing actual work. By that time the complicated legal work will be completed if all goes well.

The rental price is calculated to reach the class of roomers—a true slum clearance arrangement. For the persons who are displaced by the clearing of buildings are to be given first call on the new rooms, it was announced. The rooms will rent at prices so low that the persons now living in the buildings to be torn down, will be able to afford them.

This was said to be in line with the request of President Roosevelt—who does not want to see the room rents so high that the persons displaced must seek other slum quarters. This, the President has said, would not constitute genuine slum clearance—and would further injure rather than benefit the present slum dwellers.

### High Tax Forecast

Boston's tax rate probably will go to $40 and perhaps to $42 next year. So said Mayor Mansfield last night, after pointing the finger of blame at the Curley mayoralty administration.

"The situation is serious," the Mayor said, speaking before the Roslindale Board of Trade. "Were the Federal Government to withdraw the ERA, I don't know what we would do."

The only remedy which the Mayor favors has met a stone wall of opposition from Governor Curley, namely, a state-wide sales tax. With this expected to fall by the legislative wayside, Mr. Mansfield sees no alternative other than boosting the rate still further.

When Mr. Curley was Mayor, said Mr. Mansfield, his tax rate of $32.80 was a "false rate." It should have been $38, the Mayor said, for the difference was made up by borrowings which only put off the year of reckoning.

### Steamers Smash Ice

Six inches of solidly frozen pack ice which blocked the main ship channel and entrance to Boston harbor today, was no insurmountable obstacle to five incoming ocean freighters and one that was outward bound. These vessels smashed their own channel through the ice and were only delayed slightly in reaching port. The strong tide cleared much of the ice, broken by the steamers out of the channel.

Dorchester Bay was impassable this morning. A cargo of oil reached Quincy today when the motor barge M. K. Derby which was frozen in Fore River 18 hours was released. Another cargo of oil for Salem was stuck two miles from the dock when the barge Irene W. Allen froze up and was ordered to be broken loose from the ice by the coast guard, which sent a boat there today. Several vessels were released from the ice in Buzzards Bay when an ocean-going tug, hired for the purpose, smashed a channel through the ice. The Cape Cod Canal was still blocked.

* * *

Midsummer heat, with the thermometer at 70 and officers and crew working on deck in their shirt sleeves—only 250 miles or so east by south of Boston—was the unique experience of those aboard the British tramp North Cornwall, in port today from Mariupol, Russia, with 6600 tons of anthracite.

Capt. L. R. Banyard, skipper of the collier, wondered if, by some peculiar twist of circumstance, he was suddenly approaching the coast of South America rather than New England until the heat gave way to intense cold. His voyage began in heavy ice and ended the same way. His vessel had been stuck in the ice in the Sea of Azov on leaving Russia, and ice-breakers freed the craft, while she nosed her way through drift ice to reach Boston harbor, today.

### El Deficit Drops

Boston's Elevated passengers chinked $664,252 more in nickels and dimes into the toll boxes this year, thereby substantially reducing the annual deficit and making the operation of the El less of a burden on the state treasury.

At the same time, Bostonians learned today that the operating expenses had been reduced from 6.28 cents a passenger to 6.10 cents. This is the lowest expense ratio in the history of public operation of the Elevated.

The number of passengers carried increased by 3.43 per cent.

The Eevated Company's fleet of 388 motor coaches, it was said in the annual report, compare favorably in standards with the best in the country. As an interesting commentary on the increase of bus travel, it was said that the buses now cover 21 per cent of the total mileage annually run by the railway company.

### Relief Passes $1,664,000

Boston learned today that its average citizen spends nearly twice as much a year as the average American. "So should it stand high in its gifts to charity," said Paul C. Cabot, director of the Emergency Campaign, today.

The total of the fund this morning passed $1,664,000.

Figures on the average buyer were collected by Mr. Cabot from a recent national survey. It showed that the Boston buyer spends $514 yearly; the New Yorker $400; the Chicagoan $353; the Philadelphian $344.

"Surely," said Mr. Cabot, "if Boston ranks so far out ahead in buying power, it should stand as far to the fore among the 40 cities who have gone over the top in their charity campaigns this winter."

It was suggested that contributors give the same as they usually give to one or two favorite charities. But this year there are 97 of them that are benefiting from the campaign, Mr. Cabot said. They are combining to avoid repeated and multiple solicitation. The hope was expressed that contributors will remember this, when they make out the single check to cover so many needed activities.

### Truck Hiring in Debate

Hiring private trucks for snow clearing is more expensive than buying the city's own, said Mayor Mansfield today, defending his request for many new trucks against an attack.

His statement was directed at Francis L. Trainor, president of the Dump Truck Owners' Association of Massachusetts, who advanced the contrary thesis that hiring private trucks is cheaper.

"The city," said Mr. Trainor, "not only has to pay out $585,000 for new trucks, according to the Mansfield request to the City Council, but must garage and insure them and provide for maintenance. Moreover, the trucks would be used but infrequently."

The Mayor countered with the statement that this recent storm alone had cost $1,000,000, and his entire program of equipment purchases calls for far less. The trucks, he maintained, can be used for other purposes.

The dump truck owners bitterly protested this attitude. "We have our investment in our trucks," it was said by their president, "and can get them on the job in a few minutes' notice. We already have the crews, and have demonstrated that we can haul away the snow as well as the city."

### Carnivals Are On

The snow drifts were today being cut away just in the nick of time for a New England schedule crammed full of winter sports events over the week-end.

Fort Fairfield, Maine, and the University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H., will hold winter carnivals on Saturday and Sunday. A carnival at Weare, N. H., is scheduled for Sunday. On Saturday the New England Sled Dog Club will conduct a 20-mile sled-dog race from Fitchburg to Ashby, Mass., and there will be New England dog-sled races at Meredith, N. H., on Sunday.

St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, Vt., will hold an interscholastic winter carnival on Saturday, with 20 schools competing; the Nansen Ski Club will conduct an eastern interscholastic ski championship at Berlin, N. H., on Saturday and Sunday, and the Woodstock Outing Club will conduct downhill ski races on Russell Mountain, Woodstock, Vt., on Sunday. A triangular meet will be held Sunday afternoon in Townshend, Vt., on Sunday. A triangular meet will be held Sunday afternoon in Townshend, Vt., with teams from Newport, N. H., Lebanon, N. H., and Brattleboro competing on the new downhill ski trail on Bald Mountain.

Beginning Saturdays the snow trains will pull out to many of the most favored sections of northern New England. Snow conditions were reported excellent everywhere to the New England Council.

### New Deputy Collector

Efficiency in stamping out rum running during prohibition and combatting smuggling of all kinds for many years, was rewarded today when Thomas F. Finnegan, head of the special duty squad, the foe of illegal liquor in the Massachusetts Customs District, assumed new duties as deputy collector of customs of Massachusetts in charge of inspectors.

Mr. Finnegan takes over his new duties on the thirtieth anniversary of his entrance into the service, succeeding Moses B. Mann, who retired at the close of business last evening, after 48 years in the customs service at the port of Boston. He was appointed by Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs here.

### Coastguard Needs Men

Many youths, fresh from the training of CCC camps and unable to find employment, hail the first opportunity to enlist in the United States Coast Guard that has appeared in about two years. A recruiting office, long missing in Boston, is today "open for business" in the Appraisers' Stores, Atlantic and Northern Avenues, in charge of Warrant Bo'sn William H. Moulton. Wanted: Youths between 18 and 25, for seamen and radiomen. The latter applicants, however, must have had experience in the navy or the coast guard to qualify. Reason: Seven new cutters are building along the Atlantic coast, the first of which is to be ready in midsummer, it is expected, and transfers of men to man them will leave vacancies to fill.

### Call for Cutter Issued

Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, today sent the following telegram to Senator David I. Walsh and Representative John W. McCormack: "Please renew efforts to have coast-guard cutter Algonquin returned to Woods Hole for work in Buzzards Bay. We are being criticized for having permitted the vessel to be taken from its home station to Hudson River to keep Albany clear, while Buzzards Bay situation is hourly becoming more acute and Cap Cod Canal practically closed to navigation on account of ice conditions. Respectfully suggest you have entire Massachusetts delegation file protest with coast guard."

### State Shoe Board Urged

Establishment of a shoe and leather commission in the state department of labor and industries to save and stabilize the Massachusetts shoe industry, was urged today before the committee on State Administration.

The committee was hearing the petition of Representative Joseph H. Downey of Brockton, whose arguments were supported by representatives from several leather centers which are faced with economic distress caused by manufacturers moving to other states.

Robert J. Watt, Secretary of the Massachusetts Federal of Labor, said the commission might be helpful but that the problem must be handled on a national scale.

### Snow Loaders Arrive

Two new snow loaders arrived from Aurora, Ill., today to augment Boston's snow-fighting equipment. The loaders, purchased at a cost of $4200 each, are being assembled today and will be put to work tomorrow.

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield announced today that on Monday only regular city men will be employed. Three thousand contractors men will be laid off tomorrow night, and the 2900 ERA workers will go back on the Government's pay roll next Monday morning.

Today there were 14,100 men employed by the city, a decrease of 4800 men since Wednesday. The cost of snow removal yesterday was $100,000.

### Briefs

**Ten out of 26 drivers** arraigned for drunken driving before Superior Court Justice Harry Manser in Portland, Maine, were convicted and are now serving sentences. An eleventh was convicted but was let off with a fine. Twenty-two of the 26 received some kind of a fine or sentence. This establishes a record. Never have so many drunken drivers been handled and sentenced at one term, in Cumberland County.

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**More than 500 dairy farmers** of Orleans County, Vt., indorsed the amendment proposed to the Federal Milk License Bill which would give publicity to the names of violators of the agreement. The farmers, according to the Associated Press, sent a request to President Roosevelt that he indorse and sign the proposed amendment.

* * *

**An eleventh hour agreement** today in the Maine Legislature virtually assured enactment of an emergency bill to create a milk distribution and price control board. The Commissioner of Agriculture, a distributor, a distributor-producer, two producers, and one "outsider" would constitute the board.

* * *

**Beginning tomorrow**, $100,000 a month will be spent in Maine's potato county (Aroostook) by federal and state officials because of economic conditions brought about by low potato market prices. Washington estimates it would take $2,000,000 to provide loans in the form of food, clothing, seed and fertilizer under the proposed rehabilitation ERA plan.

## Poultry Mansion

By a Staff Photographer

**Apartment House for Chickens**

The old-time "hen shed" in the back yard gives way to a three-and-a-half-story apartment, which makes the farmer's home seem small in comparison. But it is doubtful if these tenants worry over leases.

## Monitor Radiocast On Bonus Question

THE weekly series of feature programs, consisting of selections from The Christian Science Monitor and its Weekly Magazine Section, will be continued on Saturday, Feb. 2, at 7:45 p. m., eastern standard time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and WIXAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. The subject, "Two Sides of the Bonus Issue—Yes and No," taken from an article in the Weekly Magazine Section, will be discussed by Ernest Beaufort, Monitor radiocaster.

Beginning Saturday, Feb. 9, the Monitor's Feature program will be radiocast at 7 p. m., and each Saturday thereafter.

WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. WIXAZ operates on a short wavelength of 31.35 meters.

## Women in Group Of Archaeologists To Work in Syria

### Expedition Under Wellesley Professor Receives a Five-Year Grant

Women are donning the high boots of the archaeologist. Two Wellesley College graduates have been chosen as members of an archaeological expedition to Antioch-on-Orontes in Syria. They are Miss Margaret Surre of Erie, Penna., and Miss Gladys Baker of Geneva, N. Y.

Miss Baker, assistant in the Farnsworth Art Museum at Wellesley, who has been doing graduate work since she received her B. A. degree in 1932, is going as cataloguer and numismatist of the expedition. Miss Surre, cataloguer in the Art Museum, will be employed as cataloguer and assistant architect.

The expedition is to be headed by Prof. W. Alexander Campbell of the department of art, Wellesley College. Besides the girls, he will be accompanied by his wife and 11-year-old son. The group is to sail about Feb. 20.

Jointly sponsored by Princeton University, the Worcester Art Museum, the Baltimore Museum of Art and Les Musees Nationaux de France, the expedition has been given a five-year grant. The sites of a circus dating from 67 B. C., one of the largest in the world, a large bath and a villa, were discovered by an Antioch expedition in 1932. The villa has yielded exceptionally fine mosaics, a portion of one of which was presented to the Farnsworth Art Museum at Wellesley.

In 1933, excavators found a villa in modern Yakto, anciently known as Daphne, a suburb of Antioch. This villa at Daphne was built in the fourth century A. D. The expedition this year, with its two added women natural scientists, hopes for even greater achievements.

Professor Campbell has a long record of important archaeological finds. The American Council of Learned Societies awarded him a research fellowship in 1931 and again in 1933 to work on the problem of excavation on medieval sites. While in charge of excavation at the Church of St. Martin of Angers, France, he unearthed a late fourteenth or early fifteenth century madonna in an excellent state of preservation.

## Defense Expert Says Notes Not By Hauptmann

### Reilly Disclaims Contention Fisch May Have Written Them

*Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press*

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Feb. 1—A defense expert today disputed the opinion of eight state experts that Bruno Richard Hauptmann wrote the Lindbergh ransom notes, and the defense formally disclaimed any contention that the late Isador Fisch might have written them.

"We never contended Fisch wrote the notes or that he perpetrated the crime," chief defense counsel Edward J. Reilly said. "I believe that he got the ransom money. We don't know who wrote the ransom notes."

The opinion that Hauptmann did not write the notes was given by John M. Trendley, handwriting expert of East St. Louis, Ill., and Reilly's disclaimer of part of what the State has called "the Fisch myth" came during a recess argument.

The argument concerned a Christmas card handed to Trendley with a query as to any possible similarities between the handwriting on it and the handwriting in the 14 ransom notes which followed the kidnaping and slaying of baby Charles A. Lindbergh Jr., of which Hauptmann is accused. The State objected. The card was not immediately identified, though the discussion that followed indicated it was from Fisch.

Mr. Reilly argued: "We are not here to prove who wrote the ransom notes, but to prove Hauptmann didn't write them."

Mr. Trendley testified that the first ransom note, known as the nursery note, was written in disguised hand, and said it was his opinion the left hand may have been used sometimes.

### Films of Trial Protested

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Feb. 1 (AP)—Attorney General David T. Wilentz today telegraphed the principal news-reel companies protesting the showing of pictures taken during the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann while court was in session.

Such pictures were displayed for the first time last night. Mr. Wilentz charged the motion pictures had been obtained in defiance of Justice Thomas W. Trenchard's order that he would permit the taking of pictures, stills or motion, only during recess.

### Wave of Mill Liquidation Feared in New England

Unless relief is obtained quickly, New England will see another wave of mill liquidations, Frank W. Dunham, manager of the Fall River Chamber of Commerce told the Committee on Constitutional Law yesterday.

Mr. Dunham was in favor of a petition filed by Representative O'Brien of Fall River to memorialize Congress to repeal the cotton processing tax. He declared that another wave of mill liquidations would destroy the cotton textile industry in New England and with it, many communities.

Mr. Dunham is chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Industrial Conditions in New England, which is now conducting a survey with the New England Council to determine the losses in the cotton textile industry for the last 15 years.

Mr. Dunham insisted that the tax of 4.2 cents a pound on cotton had placed an unfair burden on manufacturers. He said they had to absorb the tax because of the resistance of the consumer to prices being forced up as a result of the levy.

## Ken Took Delia, His Girl of Yesterday, To See His Hair Shorn and Perfumed

The barber shop was unnaturally quiet. When there was conversation it was about the storm. Political gossip literally was snowed out. Clippers clicked cozily. Outside, pedestrians and automobilists struggled along in the snow and cold.

Suddenly the door burst open.

"Is this Mr. Swartz's barber shop?" The lusty voice of a grinning little boy awoke a drowsing bootblack. Crimson cheeks betrayed his recent frolic in the snow. Behind him toddled a bundle of scarf and overshoes and curls tinted with sparkling frost.

"Are you Mister Swartz?" the lad panted.

"Yes. What do you want?" The boss barber smiled quizzically.

"Is this enough to cut my hair?" The boy held out a chubby fist. A few coins clinked. The barber smiled. He hesitated. There wasn't enough. And then, "Well—all right, hop up there."

In a flash the grand-looking white porcelain chair was filled with overalls and mittens and storm boots.

"That's my girl. She's going to wait for me."

The grin grew into man-sized proportions. The girl climbed into a tall seat behind her admirer. What a wonderful place to be, right here. They could see each other in the mirror and smile at one another, too.

"My name's Kenneth. Hers is Delia. I'm seven. She's seven, too. Ah, this is what I like. Do it some more, will you, Mister?"

The electric clippers buzzed around his neck. A crop of thick hair flew off.

Delia wanted to see the clippers. But Kenneth was firm. "You must sit down and be quiet and don't bother the man."

Delia obeyed. She gazed admiringly into the mirror again.

"You're a barber, aren't you, Mister?" Kenneth looked up, sort of hero-worshiplike. "I'll bet all the boys whose hair you cut don't keep their heads as still as mine. Delia, see how still I keep my head."

Mr. Swartz agreed, but said he guessed he could keep it still quieter.

Kenneth conversed with everybody in the shop. He was going to be a lawyer first and after that he's going to be a "pleesman."

Kenneth studied the progress of the scissors carefully.

"It's coming along fine. Are you all done now? Don't forget the perfume. I want the red one."

The liquid in the bottle plopped and plopped to the delight of the young lad and a grogeous effluvium arose as a lotion wet down a less unruly shock of hair. It was the climax for both Delia and Kenneth.

"Shake it on good." Kenneth evidently wanted to prolong the stay of not only himself but the perfume. "Did I get a good haircut, Delia?" It was a bashful reply, but you knew it was an approval.

Kenneth was told that Delia looked like his sister. But he insisted it was his girl. How long had he known her?

"Oh, only since yesterday." The pair said they'd be back again sometime—sometime when Delia, too, could have a haircut.

## Piled-Up Snow on Belmont Sidewalks 'Stalls' Both the Citizens and Officials

Citizens of Belmont have reached a stalemate with the officials of the town over the question as to who shall remove the snow from the town's sidewalks. The former say they will not, the latter that they cannot. In the meantime, citizens continue to use the streets as a means of foot traffic.

Incidentally, intent upon having the one job that they are able to handle, that of plowing the streets, efficiently done, the town officials have made such a wide furrow in the streets that in many places the sidewalks are piled several feet deep in snow.

Through the years it has been the custom of the town officials to plow both the sidewalks and the streets, whether in public or private ways. This policy has been followed in the present instance in public squares, main arteries, in business sections, in front of churches, schools and certain other buildings. Not so, however, in the residential sections.

"I pay taxes which should defray the cost of plowing my sidewalk," is the plaint of Mr. Citizen.

"There is nothing to prevent any citizen from shoveling his own sidewalk," responds the town official.

In support of his position in the matter, W. R. Thompson, superintendent of streets, said: "The situation at this time is quite different from that which exists following the ordinary snowstorm. Ordinarily we can plow the streets and sidewalks and pile the snow into drifts at the curb. On this occasion the snow was so deep that when we plowed the streets the snow went upon the sidewalk.

"Then the snow was so high at the curb and on the sidewalks that horsedrawn plows could not move it. If this snow were to be plowed off it would go right back on the street so that people desiring to drive to their homes could not do so. There is no town ordinance or by-law providing for such snow removal and the entire matter is up to the selectmen for their judgment. There is nothing to prevent the citizens from shoveling their sidewalks, however."

## Air-Conditioning Value of Plants That Like Water Noted by Florists

Years of research by famous engineers have given the world a practical system of air conditioning for house and office. However, if you can't afford to install a complete plant right away, get a plant.

Florists all over New England these days are promoting the use of pots of flowers and plants for air conditioning on a small scale. Natural scientists support the contention that plants serve to cleanse the atmosphere in which they bloom.

Plants, it is pointed out by Henry Penn of Boston, official of the Society of American Florists, absorb noxious gases in their vicinity and drink in quantities of water through their roots which is later given off in highly-moistened, pure air.

He says, for example, that an Azalea, a Begonia or a Cyclamen plant, kept in your living room or dining room, will, if given all the water it can absorb, eliminate dryness from the air surrounding it. At the same time, the plant, through its leaves, will take care of monoxide gas and so will purify the air in the room.

Other plants, too, are mentioned as good for air-conditioning. A Cineraria in a five-inch pot is said to give off nearly a pint of water a day. A large Cenista, or a pan of Hyacinths in bloom, does the same. Even a medium-sized arrangement of certain kinds of cut flowers, may give off as much as three quarts of water in the course of the days that it graces a living room.

### Rare Virginia History Given William and Mary

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Feb. 1—William and Mary College has been the recipient of a copy of the famous history of Virginia, that by the Rev. Hugh Jones, "The Present State of Virginia," written in 1724. The donor was Troy McGregor of New York City, who had just purchased it at an auction of a private collection of rare books. The college has had a copy of a reprint of this book, which has been of much help to the restoration, giving as it does some data not found elsewhere.

### Scott Paper Co. Net

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Scott Paper Co. and subsidiaries report for 1934 net profit of $905,757, equivalent after preferred dividends to $4.53 a share on the common stock, compared with $825,948 or $4.01 in 1933.

## Snow and Taxes Confuse Maine

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### State Is Used to Snow and Taxes, Too, But Now It Is About Buried by Both

* * *

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 1—The Pine Tree State, although supposed to be one of the snowbound Commonwealths, has had a generous sufficiency of the flakes. Snow has wrought considerable inconvenience and Maine has found its snow-removing equipment inadequate. Several cities were crippled, and many of the rural centers completely buried.

Digging out the State is still going on. In order to meet a similar situation in the future, it has been suggested that the State take over the snow-removal project. This would mean the purchase of much additional equipment, but the work could all be directed from the State House, and done promptly and systematically.

Every state official who has contact with the taxation situation agrees that the limit has about been reached in the levy which can be made upon property.

Local rates have steadily increased in recent years until they have now reached a point where it is a question if they can be boosted further. Forty mills is a very common rate in the State. That is high, but this year there are places which have been forced to go nearly to the 100 mill mark.

All agree that this is serious and that something must be done to halt the rise, for it is reaching a point where it is beyond the ability of property owners, especially small home owners, to pay.

This statement that some places have a rate of nearly 100 mills may mean more to the reader when he understands that the man who owns a little home having a taxable value of $3000, must pay a tax of $300.

Because this is so, those who are in touch with the taxation situation in Maine are firmly convinced that the limit has been reached and that this Legislature must do something to relieve the situation by revising the tax system and providing, if possible, some new source of revenue.

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Bar Harbor takes especial note of the fact that its distinguished summer resident, Dr. Walter Damrosch, will celebrate his fiftieth anniversary as opera conductor on Feb. 11. He has always given willingly of his time and talent to the summer programs at Bar Harbor. He has effectively trained the school children for pageantry and festivals. He has been heard several times during summer seasons in the capital city, the home of Mrs. Damrosch, in support of musical events.

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Uncle Sam finds Maine the least remunerative State with one exception, as regards income from liquor taxes. Government collections show but $38,903 in Maine, with New Mexico the only one contributing a smaller amount. Special taxes, brewers and dealers in fermented malt liquors contributed most of the Maine tax collections, $35,603.

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Lumbering activities are going on at Deadwater this winter, with contractors getting out 2,000,000 feet of saw logs for the Augusta Lumber Company. A crew of 55 has been at work for some time and 1,000,000 feet is already landed, ready for hauling. A Bangor firm is erecting a portable mill and will saw 1,000,000 feet, while another 1,000,000 feet will be taken to this city by train. In order to haul it from Deadwater to Augusta Junction the company will put into service a gasoline locomotive, formerly used by the Central Maine Power Company.

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A large part of the traffic which is diverted from Portland harbor originates in the United States. The Canadian National Railway is losing over $259,000 daily, which loss is borne by the taxpayers of Canada. The total deficit since the Government took over the railroad is $1,000,000,000.

"Will the Canadian taxpayer eventually pay the bills?" is the question which is being asked, both here and in the Dominion.

It would seem so, yet it is well to remember that nearly half of the Canadian bonds that have been sold during the past 10 years have been sold to American investors. Who can say who will ultimately pay the great cost of shipping to Halifax and St. John grain and other cargoes which should naturally come to Portland? Portland is paying now in the "drying up" of a once extensive trade. If the experiment continues, the final burden will fall either upon the Canadian taxpayer or investors all over the United States.

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There would seem to be cause for alarm in the progress that is being made in the South in manufacturing newsprint paper from southern pine. A great many have feared this for some time. The South has 100,000,000 acres of this pine which will mature in eight or ten years, instead of in 40 or 50 as required by spruce. Another advantage the South has is the mills there are near to sulphur and clay, which are used in the making of paper.

If this should turn out as those who are expressing claim that it will, it would be a pretty hard blow to Maine, where paper making is one of its chief industries.

But if Maine would suffer, Canada would be hit much harder, for already much more than half of the newsprint used in the United States is manufactured in the Dominion, where there are almost limitless spruce forests.

### *Birds Fly to Official Of City for Dinner*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Feb. 1—Because heavy snow kept birds wintering here from sources of supply, a couple of them came to City Messenger George H. Knowles for something to eat.

When Mr. Knowles was walking home with a loaf of bread under his arm, a bird swooped down from a roof to hop along in the snow beside him. Another, just a little bolder, dived to a landing on his cap. Their antics continued until he, taking the hint, broke open his package and gave them a feast of crusts and crumbs.

### Berry Signs Kidnap Bill

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 1 (AP)—Gov. Tom Berry yesterday signed the third bill passed by the Legislature after nearly four weeks of session. The bill makes kidnaping punishable by life imprisonment and increases the penalties for intent to kidnap and kidnaping for extortion. The law becomes effective July 1.


2 MONEY SAVING FULLER BRUSH Specials

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Now you can buy the Famous Fuller Fiber Broom at a new low price—the same high quality Fuller Fiber Broom that is used in more than four million homes. Light, easy to use. Sweeps cleaner than ordinary brooms and lasts three to four times as long. Sweeps any floor surface.

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# Flying Over Snow-Covered New England in Winter Has Its Compensations

**Once automobiles in New England were jacked up on horses for the winter, but now everybody runs cars throughout the year. Airplanes have benefited by the experience of early autoists. Do they hole up for the winter? They do not. They keep regular schedules and the ships are heated. The flight over rugged snow-blanketed country is even more inspiring than in summer.**

By a Staff Photographer

**It Takes More Than Snow to Keep a Plane From Flying**

**Upper Left—View of Pickard Mountain Near Bangor, Maine, a Sample of the Country Over Which the Boston & Maine Airlines Operate. Upper Center—Plane Takes Off at Bangor Airport With Plenty of Snow in Sight. Upper Right—"Bill" Tanner at the Controls. Lower Left—Snow Drifts Bury Ticket Office at Stroudwater Airport, Portland, Maine. Lower Center—View of Maine State Capitol and City of Augusta From the Air. Lower Right—Even Airplanes Wear Chains on a New England Winter Schedule.**

"Who wants to fly in winter anyway?" asks the skeptical person in a tone indicating that it can't be done. "Can they heat planes in this weather, too?" he adds. Well, it is being done, and done daily, is comfortable and as a proof of just how this challenge is being met daily a Monitor reporter and photographer rode over the line of the Boston & Maine Airways yesterday to watch northern New England's only commercial airline at work.

At the Municipal Building at East Boston airport tickets are entered on the "manifest," or record, and baggage tagged. William Tanner, pilot who flies the Maine route is a Boston product who has flown for six years and has been a pilot for this air line for all but two months of its existence.

Strips have been plowed on the East Boston airport by a tractor that shoots the snow off to one side like a rotary snowplow on the railroad.

The pilot gives his 10-passenger plane the "gun," full throttle, and takes off in a cloud of snow.

**Pictures Pass Swiftly**

Boston is at the left and the roller coasters of Revere Beach are under our wheels, while off to the right the peninsula of Nahant is recognized. Across the Lynn marshes just ahead, the railroad tracks stretch like a ruler.

The giant plant of the General Electric Company at Lynn passes under the wheels and the tightly packed residential areas of Lynn, Salem and Beverly. At Beverly the pilot points out the first of the airway course beacons now being erected by the Department of Commerce to mark the route to Portland This means that the pilots can come into Portland from the north after dark and fly into Boston entirely on the lights. It also means that northern cities served by the line may have later air-mail closings.

Off to the right Cape Ann is spread out and the plane passes over the large estates of Essex County. At Newburyport one can trace the course of the Merrimack River many miles back from its mouth. Now the ship is out over the water and cottages regiment themselves along the shore to the left through Hampton and Rye to Portsmouth. Portsmouth is recognized by the large double lift bridge over the Piscataqua River.

**Old Orchard Appears**

Past Ogunquit, easily recognizable by its cocoa-brown rocks, the plane passes Biddeford Pool, near where the Saco River debouches into the ocean. The twin cities of Biddeford-Saco are off to the right. Then Old Orchard, scene of many transatlantic takeoffs, and its pier are passed and the taller buildings in Portland come to view. The terminal tracks of the Union Station in Portland make an interesting pattern. The ship heads for Stroudwater airport in Portland, west of the city and only three miles out, as compared to Scarboro, formerly used, which is eight miles distant.

Stroudwater, chosen by the Post Office Department to make handling the air mail easier, is recognized by its T-shaped runways in the blanket of snow. Stroudwater, hand-shoveled, has been open since last Tuesday, revealing the prodigious labor necessary in clearing off a port.

Cutting his motors, the pilot sets his wheel just inside the plowed area so as to take advantage of all available runway. Now swinging at right angles into the other runway, our pilot wheels the plane about and a uniformed attendant of the airways runs out and opens the door.

**Only a Five-Minute Stop**

On top of the converted hangar-barn at Stroudwater is the airport-identifying beacon and beside it the air-line office almost buried in snow. A five-minute wait for mail and various bookkeeping and the plane is off again. To the right over Portland are the islands in Casco Bay. Heading inland, one passes directly over Lisbon Falls on the Androscoggin River. Off to the northwest are the White Mountains in New Hampshire and Mt. Washington, highest snowy peak of all, is easily discernible. It is easy to see why the early explorers dubbed them the "White Mountains," for they were first seen from these shores in the winter.

Now the valley of the Kennebec comes in under the wheels from the right and on an eminence back of the city the ship lands at the new airport of Augusta, which looks like a giant cross in the snow and which is spotted by the yellow and black checked roofs of Camp Keyes near by.

**Over Wilder Country**

Off again at Augusta, to the right the State capitol shows. The course of the Kennebec is followed to Waterville, where one finds perhaps the best airport facilities on the line. The temperature was 25 below zero here. Heading now northeasterly for Bangor.

The pilot points due north to a faintly seen white specked peak. That is Mt. Katahdin, highest peak in the State. Over wilder country now at Unity Pond. Off to the right is Pickard Mountain, which is close to Bangor, then shortly the ship is crossing Northern Maine Junction with its variegated network of tracks and circles to the municipal airport in Bangor which is five miles from the city.

A car is waiting to rush the pilot into the city for lunch as there is only 65 minutes between arrival and departure for Boston. This is another condition which lighting the airways between Boston and Portland will improve. For there will be a later starting from Bangor to allow collections of air mail at the end of the business day. Thus air-mail poundage may be improved from the north.

The safe operation of an airline out of those snow-covered airports, where there is often just room enough for the airplane, is the daily answer to those who might think that airline schedules in northern New England are merely a freak.


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## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair and not so cold, lowest temperature 14 to 18 degrees tonight; Saturday partly cloudy and rising temperature; gentle to moderate northerly shifting to south and southwesterly winds.

**Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont:** Fair and not quite so cold tonight; Saturday cloudy with rising temperature.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Fair tonight and Saturday; rising temperature.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Gentle variable winds tonight becoming moderate southwesterly on Saturday, fair tonight and Saturday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 7 | 17 | Minneapolis | 24 | 28 |
| Bermuda | 52 | 62 | New Orleans | 44 | 60 |
| Chicago | 34 | 36 | New York | 6 | 16 |
| Denver | 30 | 56 | Norfolk, Va. | 24 | 28 |
| Helena, Mont. | 28 | 40 | Philadelphia | 10 | 20 |
| Jacksonville | 32 | 50 | St. Louis | 34 | 52 |
| Kansas City | 30 | 36 | San Francisco | 48 | 60 |
| Los Angeles | 62 | 86 | Washington | 6 | 24 |
| Miami, Fla. | 56 | 72 | | | |

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 1.
B—Maximum Jan. 31.

**High Tides at Boston**

Friday 9:23 p. m.; Saturday 9:41 a. m.
Height of Tide
Friday 8.9 feet; Saturday 10.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:26 p. m.

**"A Year Ago Today in Boston"**

Partly cloudy; maximum temperature 22 degrees above zero; minimum 3 above.

## Ryan Accepts Dismissal

Morgan T. Ryan yesterday said that he would not protest his removal as registrar of motor vehicles. This statement followed the action of William F. Callahan, commissioner of public works, dismissing him from office and appointing Frank A. Goodwin in his place. The change was made at the request of Governor Curley.

## Brewster Seeks Legalization Of International Steel Bridge

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MADAWASKA, Maine, Jan. 31—Representative Ralph O. Brewster of the Third Maine District has introduced a bill in Congress in which he asks for legalization of the steel suspension bridge between Madawaska in Aroostook County and Edmundston, N. B.

Madawaska is an industrial potato town and was settled by the Acadian French. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is paper making.

About 16 years ago there was a demand for Maine and the Dominion of Canada to enter into an agreement to construct the international bridge across the St. John River. In order for Maine to enter into this agreement, authorization was secured through a special act of Congress, approved July 11, 1919.

In this act authority was given to construct the bridge, but it required the approval of plans and specifications by the War Department, which holds jurisdiction over navigable rivers and streams in the United States.

The bridge was built, however, without submitting the plans to the War Department, presumably because it was thought by the parties joined in the construction that the act of Congress and the authority from the Canadian Parliament were sufficient.

## Co-operative Farming Prospers in Topsfield

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TOPSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 1—This town's major industry, its farms, the majority of them operating through affiliation with the Essex County Co-operative Farming Association, jumped from virtual bankruptcy in 1921 to a year of prosperity and a 10 per cent increase in business in 1934, according to the report of Ralph H. Gaskill, manager of the association, at its annual meeting.

In addition, the organization has declared a 5 per cent dividend for the year, and allowed a 3 per cent refund to members on purchases of agricultural products for the past year.

Mr. Gaskill's report emphasized the importance of the co-operative organization, where farmers group together to purchase their farm supplies, affording better quality goods at a material saving in costs.

## The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

**What's on the Air Tonight?**

| | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 | Monitor Views News.. | Speaker; pianist... | Baseball school.... | Adventure sketch.. |
| 5:15 | Agricultural report.. | Tom Mix; sketch... | Male quartet..... | "Skippy" sketch... |
| 5:30 | "The Singing Lady".. | Nellie Revelle..... | Juvenile sketch.... | "Melody Mart"..... |
| 5:45 | Little Orphan Annie.. | Stamp Club..... | Book talk..... | Local dance music. |
| 6:00 | Ray Jones, songs..... | Evening Tattler: | News Service..... | Navara Orchestra.. |
| 6:15 | "Air Adventures"..... | sketches; music... | Melody Limited: | "Bobby Benson"... |
| 6:30 | News; features..... | Features; news.... | soloists; orchestra | H. V. Kaltenborn . |
| 6:45 | Lowell Thomas, news. | "Billy Batchelor"... | "Lum and Abner"... | Speakers; music... |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy"..... | Studio chorus..... | "Myrt and Marge" | News Service..... |
| 7:15 | Plantation music..... | "Black Chamber"... | "Just Plain Bill"... | Mixed vocal en- |
| 7:30 | "Red Davis" sketch... | Popular vocal..... | Vocal trio..... | semble recital.... |
| 7:45 | "Paradise" sketch.... | "Uncle Ezra," sk.. | Boake Carter, news | Alexander Orch... |
| 8:00 | Irene Rich; sketch... | Jessica Dragonette; | "St. Louis Blues"... | Boy from Ireland. |
| 8:15 | Musical Revue..... | male quartet; | Edwin C. Hill..... | Chemistry talk.... |
| 8:30 | Intimate Revue; solo- | piano duo; Bour- | Court of Human | ERA Opera Orch- |
| 8:45 | ists; orchestra..... | don concert orch. | Relations; sketch. | estra concert..... |
| 9:00 | Beatrice Lillie; Cav- | Waltz Time: solo- | "March of Time": | Van Pool Orch.... |
| 9:15 | aliers; orchestra.... | ists; orchestra.... | news sketches.... | Organ; soloist..... |
| 9:30 | Phil Baker and com- | Emergency Cam- | Hollywood Hotel: | Dramatic sketch... |
| 9:45 | pany; orchestra..... | paign; speakers... | players; soloists; | News; sport pro- |
| 10:00 | Joe Rines and his | The First Nighter, | Louella Parsons; | gram from Madi- |
| 10:15 | dance orchestra..... | dramatic sketch.. | Fiorito Orchestra. | son Square Gar- |
| 10:30 | Jewish program: | Frank Black's Or- | The O'Flynn': dra- | den, N. Y. City, |
| 10:45 | speaker; music..... | chestra; chorus.. | matic sk.; music. | network program. |
| 11:00 | Report; speaker..... | Forecasts; events.. | News Service..... | Ozzie Nelson and |
| 11:15 | Daniels Orchestra.... | NBC organist..... | Le Paradis Band.. | his orchestra..... |
| 11:30 | Noble Sissle and his | Joe Reichman and | Jack Renard and | Perley Stevens and |
| 11:45 | dance orchestra..... | his orchestra..... | his orchestra..... | his orchestra..... |

### *Tomorrow's Features*

***Up to Luncheon***

11:00 WNAC, Cincinnati Conservatory of Music program.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WAAB, "Piano Pointers," Abram Chasins, music lecture.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: 4-H Clubs program.

***After Luncheon***

1:40 WBZ, WEEI, Metropolitan Opera: Wagner's "Die Walkure."
4:15 WNAC, Pro Arte String Quartet of Brussels, recital.
6:00 WBZ, Student Opinion on Questions of Current Interest: symposium.

***Dinner and After***

7:00 WNAC, Network sketch with Arthur Allen and Parker Fennelly.
7:45 WBZ, Christian Science Monitor Feature Program: "Two Sides of the Bonus Issue—Yes and No," by Ernest Beaufort, Monitor radiocaster.
8:00 WBZ, Phil Cook's Show Shop: soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WNAC, Roxy and His Gang: soloists; chorus; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Musical and dramatic program with Sigmund Romberg and Prof. William Lyon Phelps; soloists; players; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Radio City Party: vocal soloists; Frank Black's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Songs You Love to Hear": Rose Bampton; vocal duo; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, National Barn Dance program from Chicago.
9:30 WEEI, "The Gibson Family": soloists; players; popular orchestra.

***Late Evening***

10:00 WAAB, "The Wanamaker Mile," from Madison Square Garden, New York City.
10:15 WAAB, "Behind the Scenes," William A. Brady, theatrical producer.
10:37 WEEI, "Let's Dance": three-hour dance program; orchestras; soloists.
10:45 WAAB, Address by Prof. Charles T. Copeland.
11:15 WNAC, Telegraphic report, Bruins-Montreal hockey game, Frank Ryan.

### *Sunday's Features*

10:45 WNAC, Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:30 WBZ, Radio City Symphony Orchestra; soloists; chorus.
12:45 WNAC, "Labor and the New Deal," William Green and Walter M. Citrine.
2:00 WEEI, "Immortal Dramas": dramatized Biblical stories; music.
2:30 WBZ, Radio Theater: "Peg o' My Heart," with Margaret Sullavan.
3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor.
7:00 WBZ, Jack Benny, comedian, and company; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
7:00 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier"; orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Will Rogers; soloist; popular orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Symphony Orchestra, Igor Stravinsky, conductor; Gladys Swarthout, mezzo-soprano, guest soloist.
8:00 WNAC, Eddie Cantor; Nick Parkyakakas; Rubinoff and his orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Silken Strings: Olga Albani, soprano; Charles Previn's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; Gregor Piatigorsky, cello soloist.
9:30 WEEI, American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; orchestra.
9:45 WBZ, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes, dramatic sketch.
10:30 WAAB, Columbia's Dramatic Guild presents Euripides's "Alcestis."

## Shifting Murderers From County Jails To State Prison Sought

To reduce chances of convicted first-degree murderers escaping jail, numerous county officials yesterday urged that these prisoners be transferred from county jails to Charlestown State Prison, immediately upon conviction.

Sheriffs Samuel H. Capen of Norfolk and David J. Manning of Hampden were among those who appeared before the legislative committee on judiciary to seek a change in the law which now necessitates holding these criminals in county jails until 10 days before the electrocution date.

Sheriff Capen, in whose county Murton and Irving Millen and Abe Faber are now being held for the murder of two Needham policemen, favored the bill. He declared the Millens, when they entered the Dedham jail, boasted that they would escape. They had made two unsuccessful attempts.

Due to delays in court procedure, the Millens, he said, would not go to the chair before July. By that time the cost of caring for them and guarding them will reach $11,000.

Sheriff Manning cited the successful escape of Alexander Kaminski, convicted murderer, from Hampden county jail, in urging the legislation, Arthur T. Lyman, state commissioner of correction, was among those favoring the bill. No opposition developed.

## Maine Seeks Easier Facilities of Voting For Remote Towns

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 31—A bill will be reported out of the judiciary at some time during the present legislative session to make it more convenient for voters in the Jackman legislative class to cast their ballots.

What the bill will especially provide for is the voters of Rockwood, which is an unorganized township on the shores of Moosehead Lake. Rockwood has a couple of churches, several stores and a number of summer hotels and camps.

Under the law the voters of Rockwood may register in Jackman in order to exercise their franchise, but to cast their ballot they must ride over to Jackman, a distance of 32 miles. This is quite a stunt and, unless something was up in which they were especially interested, it means that they would not vote at all.

What is proposed is to pass a law permitting or requiring the town of Jackman to establish a polling place in Rockwood to accommodate the 120 voters living there. For towns to establish more than one polling place within their limits is not uncommon, but here is a proposition for a town to establish a polling place outside the town limits, which would naturally require special legislation

## *Switchboard Expands In Maine Capitol*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 31—There has been installed in the State House a three-position multiple telephone switchboard, with a capacity of 340 telephones and 20 trunk lines. A recent study of the calls showed in one day the State House operators from 8 a. m. to 5

Since 1918, the increasing demand for telephone service by the State departments had filled the old board to capacity, making necessary the change to a larger and more flexible board. During the period from 1918 to 1935, the number of stations has increased from 75 to 180, and the number of trunk lines to the Augusta central office to 16.

The task of changing over the system took about a month and four men were employed on the job. p. m. handled a total of 2335 calls.

## Trade Complaint Dismissed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced yesterday a complaint against the Joseph Benn Corporation, Greystone, R. I., yarn manufacturers, had been dismissed. The company had been charged with unfair competition in the sale of yarn.

## Boston Events

**Tonight**

**Theaters**

"H. M. S. PINAFORE" (Colonial). And "Cox and Box." D'Oyly Carte Opera Company. 8:10.

"LOOSE MOMENTS" (Wilbur). Light comedy by Courtenay Savage and Bertram Hobbs. 8:30.

"THE FIRST LEGION" (Plymouth). Bert Lytell and all-male cast in play about Jesuits. 8:30.

**Movies**

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer." Fenway, 12:30, 3:35, 6:36, 9:30. Paramount, 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Jealousy."

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." Educational shorts. Silly Symphony. 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

ORPHEUM—"Sequoia," remarkable film showing adventures of deer and mountain lion raised together. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Vaudeville.

KEITH'S—"52nd Jubilee" month of vaudeville begins today with Joe Penner and the Boswell Sisters featured. Screen: Jimmy Durante in "Carnival," with Lee Tracy. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:36, 8, 10:30.

EXETER—"Crimson Romance," 2:15, 5:05, 7:55. Also "The Gay Bride."

STATE—"David Copperfield." 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7, 9:40.

MODERN — "The President Vanishes." 10:30 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "The County Chairman."

BOSTON—Anne Shirley in "School for Girls," 10:21 a. m., 1:25, 4:39, 7:21, 10:13. Vaudeville.

SCOLLAY—"The Secret Bride." 11:50 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:30. Vaudeville.

UPTOWN—"Wednesday's Child." with Frankie Thomas. 2:40, 5:35, 8:25. Also "Bright Eyes," with Shirley Temple.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Betty Boop cartoon; Dumbbell Letters: "Water Rodeo"; Tom Howard comedy; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

UNIVERSITY—Douglas Fairbanks in "The Private Life of Don Juan." 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Behold My Wife."

TREMONT—"The World Moves On," and "Animal Kingdom." 9 a. m. to 11.

METROPOLITAN —Myrna Loy as a daredevil aviatrix in "Wings in the Dark," with Cary Grant as a "blind flying" expert. Stage: The Duncan Sisters and Dave Apollon's "International Varieties." 11:14 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30.

STRAND—"Madame Dubarry," 1, 3:54, 6:48, 9:42. Also "Gift of Gab."

**Music**

JAN SMETERLIN—Polish pianist. Jordan Hall, 8:30.

**Other Events**

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Prof. James Bernard Macelwane of Saint Louis University begins series on "Some Old Seismological Problems and Recent Solutions." First lecture: "Earthquakes." 8.

ERA ENTERTAINMENT — Drama and music program. William Howard Taft School Center, Brighton, 7:30.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN"—Presented by ERA Civic Theater. Admission free. Washington Irving School Center, Roslindale. 7:30. Repeated tomorrow for children. 7:30.

BURDETT NIGHT—Annual gathering of friends of Burdett College. Music by Ruby Newman and his orchestra. Hotel Statler. 9.

INTERSCHOLASTIC HOCKEY—Bay State School League Games at Boston Arena. 7.

BURTON HOLMES—"Alluring Italy." 8:30. Also tomorrow at 2:30. Symphony Hall.

### Tomorrow

**Music**

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY—Susan Godey, 12-year-old pianist, and other students. Recital Hall. Admission free. 1.

**Other Events**

MECHANICS HALL—Exhibition of boats, camping equipment, etc. 10 a. m. to 10:30 daily until February 9.

CHILDREN'S MOVIES—Mickey Mouse, Popeye and other cartoon favorites. University Theater. 10 a. m.

HANS WIENER GROUP—Dances. Repertory Theater. 2:30 and 8:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meets at North Station for 1:45 train for Wedgemere.

BIRD LECTURE—Under auspices of Audubon Society: "Birds of the MacMillan 1934 Arctic Expedition," by Dr. Alfred O. Gross. Preceded by bird whistling by Charles Crawford Gorst. Hotel Statler Ball Room. 2:30.

CITY CLUB—Movies: "The Thin Man." 2:15.

FRIENDSHIP TOUR — "Our Scotch Cousins." Meet at Walter Scott Hall, Caledonian Bldg., 53 Berkeley St., at 2. Scottish music, songs, dances and talks.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance: Christian Symbolism, by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.; Japanese Prints, by Miss Maginnis, 2.

BEEKEEPERS SOCIETY — Ira Jaskell speaks: "Experiences of the Amateur." Room 370, State House. 2.

SCHOOLMASTERS' CLUB—Topic: "Education of the Future." University Club. 1.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Movies: "Monkey Babes." 3.

UNIVERSITY CLUB—Dr. Samuel Medary Dick speaks on the Townsend Plan. 1.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Philip R. Noble gives illustrated lecture on "Cruising the Mediterranean." 2:30.

SWIMMING MEET—Gardner Swimming Club vs. Boston Y. M. C. A. In Huntington Ave. Y. M. C. A. pool. 3.

## *Help for Massachusetts Courts*

### *Judge Cox Sent on Trip of Inquiry; Weekly Review Covers Varied Cases*

To study how the courts are administered in other states, in order to improve the Massachusetts system, Judge Louis S. Cox of the Superior Court will spend the next week or 10 days in Detroit, Cleveland and New York, and, if time permits, in other cities. He goes for this study under orders of Chief Justice Walter Perley Hall of the Superior Court.

So urgent is the mission considered that Judge Cox is taken from the first jury session over which he was presiding. He will be accompanied by the executive clerk to the Chief Justice, Edmund R. Phinney, who has had years of experience as a clerk in the court and in court administrative duties.

The trip is ordered as a result of recent study and recommendations by the judicial committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, by the Boston Bar Association and by others, regarding procedure and practice in the courts. Persons have to wait now about four years to have a lawsuit tried. The courts are congested, especially in Suffolk County. Many cases should not be brought and many should be settled before coming to trial. It should be easier to have one's day in court, as it is in some states. Chief Justice Hall said, "It is expected that the result of the study will be of great service to the Superior Court."

* * *

The stage is being set for the second attempt in this State to remove a mayor from office. An election petition was filed this week by citizens of Quincy, seeking to remove Mayor Charles A. Ross for alleged violations of the Corrupt Practices Act. Chief Justice Hall performed his statutory duty of naming three judges of the Superior Court to hear the case. Named were Judges Patrick M. Keating, Frederick W. Fosdick and Frederick J. Macleod. Probably the trial will be this month, very likely the week of the 18th.

The petitioners, including Russell T. Bates, defeated candidate for the office at the election of Dec. 4, contend Mr. Ross committed corrupt practices himself or through others by expending for his election more than $40 per 1000 of registered voters, or more than $1360; by soliciting contributions; by not filing true statements of expenditures; and by promising gifts or rewards to voters.

* * *

Roger E. Baker of Newton was convicted after long trial by a jury of stealing $16,444 from the Dimond-Grynkraut Kid Manufacturing Company, of Boston, while serving as it bookkeeper and on the board of directors. Also he was found guilty of making false entries on its books and of forging indorsements on checks. In a purported confession he admitted taking between $100,000 and $200,000 from the company.

It was testified the company had suffered defalcations of $500,000. Baker had a house and wife in Wollaston and a mansion in Newton. It was testified he put the money he took into a restaurant chain and into his baseball clubs. He owned seven clubs in the Northeastern Baseball League. The Lowell club, which won the pennant, was the only one in the league he did not own. Baker comes up for sentence today. It has been figured out that on the 81 counts he was convicted on he could be given more than 700 years.

* * *

The Supreme Judicial Court held its monthly consultation this week. So its decisions are coming, a few each day. In one of them it dismissed the suit of Cambridge taxpayers to enjoin the city authorities from holding a special election to let the voters say whether the school budget for 1934 should exceed the $1,847,955 school budget of 1933. Before the eminent justices heard arguments in the case, 1934 was history. The court says popular vote on a school budget for a specified year cannot become effective after expiration of that year.

* * *

Another decision of the Supreme Court illustrates how technicalities sometimes block the way to peace and harmony. An unpleasantness has arisen between Sheriff Patrick H. Dupuis of Bristol County and the Bristol County commissioners. The sheriff and his family occupy a house on the grounds of the jail and house of correction in New Bedford. He obtained from Judge John M. Gibbs of the Superior Court a final decree on a bill in equity restraining the county commissioners from trespassing about the house or interfering with his occupancy.

The Supreme Court says Judge Gibbs was right, that Mr. Dupuis has as sheriff custody and control of that house. But because the county owns the house, and because equity only protects private property rights, the Supreme Court dismisses his action and dissolves the injunction.

* * *

Since the new parking law went into effect in Boston on Oct. 1, fines totaling $24,868 have been paid and illegal parking has steadily decreased in downtown Boston. In October, fines totaled $10,005; in November, $7013; in December, $6530, and in January, $1320. These are figures given by Clerk William D. Collins of the Municipal Court. Greater care in operation of cars and lessened traffic in winter months are given as reasons.

* * *

The Register of Probate of Suffolk County, Arthur W. Sullivan, gave out a statement that divorce is on the increase, and that it is a fact that there are fewer divorces in hard times than in good times. He stated that 75 per cent of the divorces are obtained by women. More divorce actions were brought here in 1934 than at any time since 1931.

* * *

Of import to some 60,000 depositors in four closed state banks, and to 20,000 creditors of the Federal National Bank, are four suits against the latter which went on trial in the Federal Court this week before Arthur Black as master, appointed by Judge Elisha H. Brewster of the Federal District Court.

The four state banks, affiliated with the Federal National Bank, claim a total of $3,200,000 is due them from the Federal National because of the alleged improper way the officials of the latter handled the assets of the state banks. The suits are brought by the Bancroft Trust Company of Worcester, claiming $1,000,000, Inman Trust Company of Cambridge, claiming $650,000, Lawrence Trust Company of Lawrence, claiming $1,100,000, and the Brockton Trust Company, claiming $450,000.

## 'Quoddy' Declared Too Far From Market For Success of Plant

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 1 (AP)—Assailing the proposal to develop the Quoddy electric power project, Edward E. Chase, Portland securities dealer, told the Maine division of the New England Council yesterday that "arguments advanced in favor of this proposition are all found to derive from selfish motives rather than social."

"This is a proposal," he said, "to develop electric power at that point in Maine (near Eastport) which is most distant from any market, at a production cost estimated to exceed the cost elsewhere."

Mr. Chase's remarks were challenged by Oscar Brown, president of the Eastport Chamber of Commerce, who said he took "exceptions" to the Portland man's statement and told his fellow members of the council that "we know Quoddy is going to be built."

"We feel," Mr. Brown said, "that we who live in the eastern part of the State will benefit greatly. We feel we should have a show and be considered in this proposal, because we have practically no industries."

## Mills Call Men Off Relief; ERA $5000 Returned

WEBSTER, Mass., Jan. 31 (AP)—Industrial conditions, particularly textile, are so good in this town that Timothy J. Toomey, ERA administrator, Tuesday returned $5000, or about one third of his January ERA allotment, to Boston, on the ground those he had been employing had left him to return to the mills.

The cut in ERA expense was made despite the drain on it for unusual snow removal work. Now on ERA rolls are 230 men, the lowest since it was inaugurated.


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# Cause of Disarmament Depends On Germany's Return to League, Now Looming as Near Possibility

## Absence of the Reich From Last Conference Rendered Difficult Task Almost Insuperable, but Powers Believe Concessions Will Bring It Back

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

GENEVA—Undeniably the absence of Germany from the recent Disarmament Conference rendered the task doubly difficult if not impossible, and although there are American proposals to proceed with the control of arms traffic and with budgetary limitation, an effort to bring back Germany has always been contemplated by Great Britain, France, Italy, and other nations.

Happily, Germany has shown itself willing to return to the League of Nations as well as to the Disarmament Conference, on condition that equality—theoretical at any rate—of arms was accorded.

But that means the rearmament of Germany, instead of the disarmament of others, it has been objected. If it merely meant the rearmament of Germany, it would certainly be an unfortunate outcome of the Conference. But it is also a preliminary step toward an agreement on arms, and unless this step is taken, there will be a race in arms. The choice is clear.

**What Rearming Means**

To talk of the text of the Versailles Treaty in this connection has, in the opinion of everyone with a sense of political realities, become pedantic. It is obvious that Germany could not be placed permanently in a position of inferiority. If others were heavily armed, in the name of self-defense, Germany would, sooner or later, invoke the same argument. Why should its neighbors arm against a disarmed and an unarmed Germany, while Germany be forbidden to arm against armed and increasingly arming neighbors?

In any case whether the military clauses of the treaty are repudiated or nominally maintained, the fact is that Germany has begun to rearm, and that there are only three courses now open to European nations:

1. To endeavor to disarm Germany by force—which means a so-called "preventive" war;

2. To avail themselves of their start on Germany, and to keep well ahead in the race—which also, in the long run, means war;

3. To come to an all-round agreement, treating Germany on a footing of equality—which means that there will be a real prospect of disarmament, in the broader sense, and of peace.

**Long up in Air**

The events which preceded and followed Germany's withdrawal from Geneva must be recalled in order to obtain an understanding of the present condition. For 14 years no effective decision had been reached, though many plans had been discussed. In December, 1932, a formula which purported to accord equal rights to Germany had been signed by France; but it was whittled away until it became almost meaningless.

Ramsay MacDonald's plan of March 16, 1933, was generally accepted, and Germany pressed for a "second reading," protesting against further postponement, on June 29, 1933 Unhappily, the Conference adjourned. During the summer, the most was made of "the disturbed conditions" in Europe, and it was urged that there should be a "probationary period."

Finally, on the resumption of the conference, proposals were introduced by which for an initial term of four years, the countries already disarmed—Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria—were to remodel their armies on the short-service system, that is to say, the treaty provisions of a professional army imposed on them were to be scrapped, and a militia, in some respects similar to the conscript system of France, built up. These short-service armies were to be doubled in number (which does not mean that they were to be stronger) and the permissible quantity of arms correspondingly increased. But they were still to be refused the right of possessing guns, tanks, airplanes, which others possessed.

**Distinctions**

These others, in the meantime, were merely to refrain from increasing their heavy aggressive weapons. In a second period—after four years—if all went well, the armed countries were to begin (on a scheme to be agreed later) to abolish heavy offensive weapons, and Germany and its fellow disarmed countries were then—and not till then—to begin to acquire defensive weapons.

It is not surprising that this project was interpreted as simply putting off the process of disarmament for the armed nations, and as further weakening the disarmed nations engaged in transforming their limited military organization, and as placing them under special one-sided control.

That is why Germany left the conference. It should be remembered that the question of the Hitler regime cannot properly be raised, since for 13 years before the Hitler regime there had been an opportunity of disarmament. The further delay in making a start, in conditions humiliating to Germany, might be prolonged if Germany's neighbors, at the end of four years, declared they were not satisfied.

The date of this resignation was Oct. 14. On Nov. 12 the German people in a national vote fully indorsed the action of the Government.

**Phase Ended**

Nevertheless diplomatic negotiations were not ruled off. They continued until April 17, 1934, when the French note peremptorily declining to reduce armaments if others rearmed, put an end to this phase of the proceedings.

The Disarmament Conference has since met but it has made no progress. It cannot make any progress on the main matter—which is that of quantitative and qualitative reduction—unless Germany is included in the pact, and Germany will only be included if it is allowed, in theory at least, an equal footing.

A "standstill" arrangement is inadequate, for it would not bind Germany. A general increase in armaments might be ultimately fatal, for Germany would be tempted to try to catch up.

Only a treaty of limitation and reduction, with Germany put on the same level as the rest, offers a prospect of safety.

That is why the return of Germany is necessary; and happily, Germany, under fair conditions, is not only willing but anxious to return to Geneva.

## Kress Italian Paintings Shown at Rollins College

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WINTER PARK, Fla., Feb. 1—A collection of 61 Italian paintings lent by Samuel H. Kress of New York to Rollins College was put on show here today. The exhibit will last through Feb. 24.

According to Dr. Alfred M. Frankfurter, editor of the Fine Arts magazine, the exhibition furnishes an opportunity for art lovers "scarcely if ever found in America outside art centers like New York and Chicago." Mr. Kress was present at the opening.

# Germany's Return To Powers' Talks Urged by Lothian

## Back From Seeing Hitler, He Opposes Force as Peace Medium

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Feb. 1—The proposal that the present consultations between British and French ministers should be followed by similar talks between the British and the Germans was put forward by the Marquis of Lothian, interviewed by the Monitor here today.

Lord Lothian is just back from a visit to Berlin, where he had a long private talk with Adolf Hitler. He is convinced that Germany does not want war and that Chancellor Hitler is ready to sign a treaty absolutely renouncing war for 10 years, provided he really obtains the equality promised in the five-power declaration of Dec. 11, 1932.

**Love vs. Hate**

Lord Lothian believes that Britain should take the lead in bringing Germany back into the European community of nations.

"You can't solve these mutual suspicions by a philosophy of hate," he said. Those who are trying to build a ring round Germany in order to gain security by an overwhelming preponderance of force are actuated by fear, Lord Lothian went on, adding: "It is love that is wanted, not fear and hate."

Lord Lothian put forward 10 years as the duration for the proposed renunciation of war, because he considers it essential not to have rigidity in political arrangements. Ten years would both give the nations time to make Article XIX of the League Covenant (for peaceful treaty revision) effective and would enable us to see how Europe is going to develop.

**New Europe in 10 Years**

Europe 10 years hence will be very different from the Europe of today, he said. No one can tell how National Socialism or Communism will look a decade hence.

Meanwhile Lord Lothian advocates an Anglo-German discussion on how to stabilize Europe for 10 years on the basis of declarations already made, instead of on the basis of some combination of powers determined to coerce Germany if she attempts to escape from the "strait jacket" of the Versailles Treaty.

Success would mean, in his opinion, not only 10 years security for France on the foundation of a willing co-operation, instead of fear, but also 10 years wherein political stability would enable Europe to regain prosperity.

**What Hitler Said**

In an article in The London Times today, concluding a series of two articles on the same subject, Lord Lothian emphasizes the same points. He says in part:

"Hitler said explicitly to me that what Germany wants is equality, not war; that she is prepared absolutely to renounce war; that he has signed a treaty with Poland removing by far the most dangerous and bitter element of the Treaty of Versailles, the Corridor, from the region of war for 10 years; that he finally will pledge Germany not to interfere in his beloved Austria by force provided all Austria's neighbors do the same.

"He goes further by saying he will sign pacts of nonaggression with all Germany's neighbors to prove the sincerity of his desire for peace and in armaments he asks no more than equality for Germany and will accept international inspection if everybody else accepts it, too.

**Nobody Wants War**

"I have not the slightest doubt that this attitude is perfectly sincere. Hitler's Germany does not want war. Hitler does not want it because he can only in peace carry out his plans for training, disciplining and uniting the younger generation; because even from the narrowest and most nationalist viewpoint it will take seven or eight years to restore the full efficiency of the German army; because Germany has 10 years of internal financial and economic reconstruction ahead of her if she is to recover, and because a war would certainly end in the defeat of National Socialism by Communism.

"But neither does Russia want war, nor France, nor Italy, nor any other European power. If that is so, isn't there a basis for a political and arms settlement in Europe which will insure the peace of Europe for at least 10 years and rule out future fatal risks of competition in armaments?"

**Connecticut General Statement**

The annual statement of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company reflects the improved conditions of the last year. New business amounted to $113,142,320, an increase of 14.9 per cent over the preceding year. Accident insurance showed a great improvement also. Life insurance in force on Dec. 31 amounted to $985,861,704.

## Belgian Monarchs at St. Moritz

Wide World — **King Leopold and Queen Astrid** — The Christian Science Monitor

**Off to the Skiing Slopes, as Glad for a Vacation as Any of Their Subjects.**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. MORITZ, Switz.—Europe's royalty may frequently be seen at this Swiss winter sports resort. King Leopold and Queen Astrid of Belgium were among those recently here, not only for skiing, but for mountain climbing, the King's favorite sport.

# French Statesmen Open Discussions On Security Plan

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Premiers and Foreign Ministers of France and Great Britain closeted themselves at No. 10 Downing Street today for a conference which the British hope will make an important contribution to the stability of Europe.

A tentative Anglo-French agreement to co-operate, in seeking simultaneous European accords for both armament limitations and security was disclosed by a French spokesman as negotiations between representatives of the two nations opened.

Preliminary conversations early this week in Paris, between Sir George Clerk, the British Ambassador, and French Government officials were credited with winning France over at least partly to the British viewpoint.

**France Changes**

Diplomatic circles here regard the tentative agreement as an important victory for Great Britain, as it signifies that France is ready to withdraw its declaration of last April to the effect that it would not discuss armaments until the security question had been settled.

This stand was embodied in a note which Louis Barthou, the former Foreign Minister, who was assassinated at Marseilles, addressed to the British Government.

The importance which Great Britain attaches to the parleys today and tomorrow is indicated by the fact that Mr. Stanley Baldwin, President of the Council, is joining Premier Ramsay MacDonald and Sir John Simon, the Foreign Secretary, in the discussions.

**Distinguished Group**

The French delegation is one of the most distinguished sent here in recent years. It includes, besides Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin and M. Pierre Laval, the Foreign Minister, M. Leon Noel, French Minister to Czechoslovakia; M. René Massigli, French delegate to the League of Nations, and M. Alexis Leger, Secretary General of the French Foreign Office.

It is expected that during the conversations, M. Laval will inform Sir John Simon of the verbal, unpublished aspects of the recent Laval-Mussolini interviews and their effect on the French Government, and of the more recent efforts of France to bring Germany into the "Eastern Locarno."

Sir John then is expected to formulate the British Government's approval of the Austrian part of the Rome agreements and to inform the French Ministers how far England is prepared to go in bringing influence to bear on Germany and possibly on Poland to get them into line.

Despite Polish lukewarmness toward the "Eastern Locarno," it is understood here it merely is waiting on Germany before giving its approval.

# Lloyd George Plan Gains Support Of Anglican Church

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—A significant indication of the widespread nature of the feeling to which Mr. David Lloyd George has appealed in the campaign he is conducting throughout Britain in favor of a new economic deal for the United Kingdom, is seen in a report just issued here by a Church of England's commission on unemployment.

This commission was appointed by the Church Assembly, the governing body of the Church of England.

It declares it to be the duty of Christian people "to use their influence to create a strong public opinion which will demand that financial, industrial and economic policy be so reconstructed as to express more adequately the moral and religious principles which are the only sure foundations of social order."

The commission also says: "The plight of the unemployed calls for the practical sympathy of all Christian people; widespread unemployment, involving want and misery, coupled with restriction of production, and in some cases destruction of goods, indicates that there is some fundamental defect or disorder in the present social and economical system."

The prominence of the reference here made by the commission of the Church of England to the restriction of production, chimes with Mr. Lloyd George's demand for the removal of this feature from the policy of Premier Ramsay MacDonald's Government.

The Church of England has thus fallen into line with most of the British political parties, each of which, while criticizing individual features of Mr. Lloyd George's scheme finds something attractive in his claim that the time for tolerating want in the midst of plenty has gone by.

# Idle Insurance Plan of Bennett Arouses Liberals

## Relief Postponed Year Under Compulsory Canadian Scheme

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, Feb. 1—The first step in the reform scheme of Prime Minister R. B. Bennett was taken when he introduced a contributory unemployment insurance plan. As it will have no immediate effect on present unemployment conditions, it has brought considerable disappointment and criticism, one authority remarking, "The millennium is not here yet!"

As planned, a man 21 years or older would contribute 25 cents a week, his employer would add 25 cents, and the Dominion 10 cents. When out of work he would be paid $6 a week and, in addition, $2.70 for each dependent adult and 90 cents for each child.

**Not Relief Measure**

The longest he would be eligible for insurance benefits would be 13 weeks plus additional days, depending on the number of his contributions. As a man must make 40 weekly contributions before he may take out anything, it will be a year or longer before any payments will be made from the fund. The act is to be administered by a commission.

Mr. Bennett pointed out that this was strictly an insurance scheme and not a relief measure, and had been based on actuarial computations and the experience of other countries, particularly England.

While W. L. Mackenzie King and his Liberal followers confined their opening remarks to constitutional phases and federal jurisdiction, J. S. Woodsworth, Labor leader, complained that the measure made no provision whatever for the 500,000 people who are now unemployed, involving more than 1,000,000 now in receipt of relief.

**As Far as It Goes**

He also found fault with the obligatory feature, which will impose hardship on all those who are working for excessively low wages. He admitted, however, that he agrees with the legislation "as far as it goes."

Earlier the Government came through a first test of strength, this session, with flying colors. Mr. King had moved an amendment to the motion to go into supply, urging that the promised social and industrial reform measures should take precedence over all other business. It was actually a "want of confidence" motion and was defeated by a vote of 108 to 63, the Labor members and Progressives supporting the Government.

## Philippine Convention Completes Charter

MANILA, Feb. 1 (AP)—The constitutional convention last night wrote the last clause into the charter for a commonwealth government of the Philippines and recessed to Feb. 5, before approving the document as a whole.

The Filipino leaders hope to gain President Roosevelt's approval of the constitution and to establish this year a 10-year regime preceding complete independence from the United States. The final session of the convention decided in favor of a one-house legislature of 98 members.

## Chamber Re-elects Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Elliott Roosevelt, son of the President, was re-elected yesterday as a vice-president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce. Other officers named include Thomas A. Morgan, New York, president; G. M. Bellanca, New Castle, Del., secretary, and Charles L. Lawrence, Linden, N. J., treasurer.

# Russian Army Reaches 940,000, 378,000 Beyond Limits Fixed Decade Ago, Soviets Are Told

## Defense Commissar Explains Increase in Terms of Unstable Borders From Baltic to Far East—Arms Outlay Rises by 400 Per Cent

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

MOSCOW, Jan. 31—The standing Red army now numbers 940,000 men, compared with 562,000 which the Soviets fixed for themselves in 1924.

War threats along widely separated borders compelled large increases in the standing army, Mikhail N. Tukashevsky, Assistant Commissar for Defense, told the All-Union Congress of Soviets, now in session here.

Extension of border fortifications from the Baltic to the Black Sea in the West and along the entire Far Eastern frontier, the construction of coastal defenses and submarine bases, and the rapid development of aviation, artillery and tank corps have demanded almost twice the personnel fixed a decade ago.

Faced with possible attack on this issue, Mr. Tukashevsky revealed last night that the previous budget, calling for expenditure of 1,565,000,000 rubles, was increased during 1934 to 5,000,000,000, and that the plan for 1935 permits expenditure of 6,500,000,000. This amounts to 10 per cent of the entire state budget, which in Russia includes the country's entire economy.

Mr. Tukachevsky expressed a conviction that without the far-sighted preparations made under Joseph Stalin's guidance, Russia could not have avoided war. He explained the enormous growth in military expenditure by the difficulties faced. Border fortifications were frequently established in uninhabited regions where everything must be provided.

Mr. Tukachevsky reported that during the past four years aviation has increased 330 per cent, while bombers increased their speed from 50 to 100 per cent and increased their distance and load capacity three times. The number of tanks has been increased more than eight times, while the speed is extended three to six times. Artillery range of the largest guns has been doubled and newest types introduced generally

The figures include not only the army but the fleet, although the latter is still negligible in Russia.

maintaining that yesterday's statement by Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, Japanese War Minister, that the Japanese army is prepared to cope with any eventuality, adequately represented the War Office's views.

Any Japanese response to the Soviet Vice-Commissar's report, they said, would tend to acerbate Russo-Japanese feeling and give a false impression that the Japanese army is nervous because of the Soviet's growing military power.

## Tokyo Says It Knew Of Red Army Increase But Declines Comment

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (AP)—Reports of a tremendous increase in the strength of the Soviet army occasioned no surprise among high officials of the Japanese War Office.

Japanese spokesmen said the War Office had been aware of Soviet military activity for the past two years. They declined to comment further.

## Picture Firms Enjoined In 'Feature' Contract

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1 (AP)—Judge George A. Welsh in Federal District Court yesterday issued an injunction against nine motion picture concerns restraining them from enforcing a clause in contracts prohibiting picture houses from showing "double feature" films, even though both were bought from companies in the "alleged combine."

The court held that the clause is in restraint of interstate trade and commerce, "cuts down" the number of features that may be produced outside the "combine," and has the effect of giving the "combine" a monopolistic hold on the industry.


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# Lump Works Sum Is Forecast

# Borah Quiets Down on Mexico

# Congress Dances at Reception

*The Washington Day*
*with*
*The Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—Headlines were not sensational in Washington today, but all the same, Congress was steadily grinding away at its legislative tasks and the White House and departments, with a weather eye cocked up the Hill, continued at the intensive New Deal pace.

The final decline of hopes for trade with the Soviet Union aroused reflection on the arguments which justified American recognition of Moscow and at the same time were typical of a generally gloomy attitude toward foreign trade. But domestically, the pot boiled more busily: Dr. F. E. Townsend explained his plan to a congressional committee for the first time, Representative Sanders of Baton Rouge attacked the Long offensive simutaneously developing at the Louisiana capital and Representative Fernandez defended conditions.

* * *

**Will It Be Earmarked:** Senate committee hearings on the $4,880,000,000 works bill ended today and Senator Carter Glass (D), of Virginia expressed the personal belief that the big sum will go through as a lump sum to be distributed at the President's discretion rather than earmarked by senators for specific allocation.

Secretary Ickes of the Interior Department was the last witness and told the committee the Administration could use a billion for federal, and another billion dollars for non-federal projects at once.

He estimated 600,000 men could be put to work in a year on projects already approved and surveyed. He added that he had played no part in drafting the bill and did not know what part, if any, his public works administration would play in the program.

Mr. Glass made his comment after the hearings ended. He said that no one had been able to tell the committee how the money would be allocated, and that it seemed necessary to ask Mr. Roosevelt if that information were required, nevertheless he felt Congressional sentiment would carry it through.

* * *

**Borah and Mexico:** Senator Borah today had second thoughts about his resolution to investigate the internal affairs of Mexico. His resolution said, "Whereas, serious antireligious outbreaks have occurred in Mexico under the regime of the National Revolutionary Party and . . . whereas American citizens of the Christian faiths have been outraged and reviled . . . etc., . . . aroused indignation and protest throughout the civilized world . . . etc., the vindictive antireligious policy of the present Mexican Government . . . etc."

Today these seemed strong words to him. He said, in response to queries, that he had no preconceived ideas on whether persecution actually is going on or whether the United States can do anything about it. He offered his resolution, he said, at the persistent request of his colleagues in the Senate, private citizens and various religious bodies.

Between his two statements there has been widespread newspaper and lobby comment about Senator Borah's fight for non-entanglement, which culminated in the World Court defeat, and his next day's resolution to investigate the internal affairs of a neighbor state.

* * *

**Congress Dances:** After 1242 men and women in evening gowns and dress suits had filed by to shake his hand at the annual White House congressional reception last night, President Roosevelt, according to the customs of Presidents, retired upstairs, leaving his guests to dance half an hour to the music of the Marine Band and then find their way home.

Mrs. Roosevelt, in silver and white lace, made her rounds through the reception halls, stopping to speak to guests she knew and then followed the President upstairs.

Downstairs, new senators and representatives went on introducing their wives and friends to each other. Some had brought large families with them, so large in fact that White House social secretaries had to close the list some days before the reception. A great many of the new Democratic members made a special point to speak to Postmaster General James A. Farley, in whom centers the patronage power of the Administration. His jovial reply was uniformly, "We'll be getting together sometime soon.

Pink and red carnations were used as decorations everywhere except in the Blue Room, where the flowers were white. Wine punch and fruit punch with cakes, candy and nuts were served from a long buff table in the State Dining Room.

Guests judged distinguished enough to enter by the front door numbered 202. The other 1040 came in through the East entrance. Someone estimated that 1200 of the dress suits worn were rented!

* * *

**Medical Liberty:** Striking out all but the purely insurance features of the economic security bill is being advocated by the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau, Inc., which since 1919 has been opposing compulsory medication and the use of public funds for medical propaganda.

H. B. Anderson, secretary of the bureau, told the House Ways and Means Committee, that proposed appropriations for health work at the very least "should not be rushed through in an emergency measure, but should be considered as separate bills."

He finds in the security bill a revival of the maternity and infancy act, which was "strongly opposed 15 years ago, tried out, and abandoned."

"The distribution of $8,000,000 annually by the Public Health Service," Mr. Anderson added, "would mean that much more money being used to tell the public how necessary it is to be vaccinated or inoculated against one disease after another, and the objectionable feature about all this propaganda is that health boards generally do not stop with merely recommending certain forms of treatment, but they go further and either provide for the distribution of prizes to children if they submit to inoculation or ask that certain forms of treatment be made a requirement."

"The goal of all public health work should be with the idea of making it possible for people to be healthy without the use of artificial means," he said, and added that he could conceive of nothing more menacing to public welfare than the regimentation of all health work through federal and state subsidies and compulsory medical treatment."

* * *

**Townsend Disagreement:** Headquarters of the Townsend Plan advocates here have sent out an energetic protest against the proposal of one hitherto regarded as a friend: Representative John H. Hoeppel, (D), California, who suggests cutting the monthly stipend down from $200 to $100.

"Cutting in half the amount of money which we propose to inject into the channels of commerce and trade each month, the benefits of the Townsend Plan among that line will be cut in half," they said.

"At $200 a month, the Townsend Plan would thus create jobs for 6,000,000 persons, but if the pension were reduced to $100, only 4,000,000 new jobs would be created. It is for these and other reasons that the millions of Townsend backers will stand by their original proposal of $200 a month."

To which a good many self-appointed commentors here immediately added, "And why not increase the monthly pension to $400, thus creating 16,000,000 new jobs, and doubling the advantages? Or to $800, thus creating 32,000,000 new jobs, or to $1600 . . ."

# Fletcher Promises Open Republican Convention in 1936

## Party Declared Favoring Economic Reform at New York Rally

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Republicans throughout the nation today have the pledge of Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee, for an "open, free and unpacked" national convention a year and a half hence; and they are assured that meanwhile the national committee will not be the tool of any individual candidate or group.

Mr. Fletcher's pledge was given last night at a Republican forum at Cooper Union, staged by Chase Mellen Jr., president of the New York County Republican Committee, and one of the leaders of the young Republican group here, with the aim of rejuvenating the party. It was the second of these forums, the first having been addressed by Senator William E. Borah and Gerald P. Nye, a month ago, when they demanded the liberalization of the party and the resignation of Mr. Fletcher as chairman.

**Liberal Progressives**

Mr. Fletcher's assurance of an "open, free and unpacked" convention was interpreted as designed to dispel apprehension among certain important liberal progressives in the party that the national and state committees were being used, and would be increasingly employed, to further "boom" of either Representative James W. Wadsworth Jr., or Ogden L. Mills, one-time Secretary of the Treasury, for the Republican presidential nomination. Both Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Mills are aligned, at least in the public thought, with the ultra-conservacreasingly employed, to further the tive wing of the G. O. P.

Some members of our party and some prospective candidates for the Presidency seem fearful that the national committee may seek to dominate the next convention in the interest of reaction or a particular group or candidate," Mr. Fletcher said. "Personally, I have no control over the individual conduct and action of any member of the national committee, but as chairman, I shall not countenance nor be a party to anything of this kind. I shall encourage and facilitate in the year and a half which elapse before our national convention the fullest discussion of policy and an open, free and unpacked convention."

**Appropriations**

Mr. Fletcher again urged young people to come into the party and scored New Deal policies, especially the appropriation of $4,800,000,000 passed by the House of Representatives last week for federal relief work. He charged that it had been put through "under whip, spur and gag," and strongly suspected, he said, "that the President is shrewd enough to know what a tremendous influence the control of this fund will have, not only in securing the legislation he desires, but in influencing the elections in 1936." The Republican Party was not beaten on issues or principles last November, he said, "but by the shameless use of public money and the subtly spread fear of want and privation."

"The stereotyped answer of the New Deal to criticism of this policy is that 'hunger is not debatable,'" he continued. "True enough, but political graft and misuse of public money are debatable, and we propose to debate them."

"Let us," he continued, "defend a sound economic and financial system, representative government under the Constitution, and political policies which will guarantee every man, woman and child in America the fullest and freest opportunity to live their lives and enjoy the fruits of their thrift and industry, without running the risk of political exploitation or goverenmental charity."

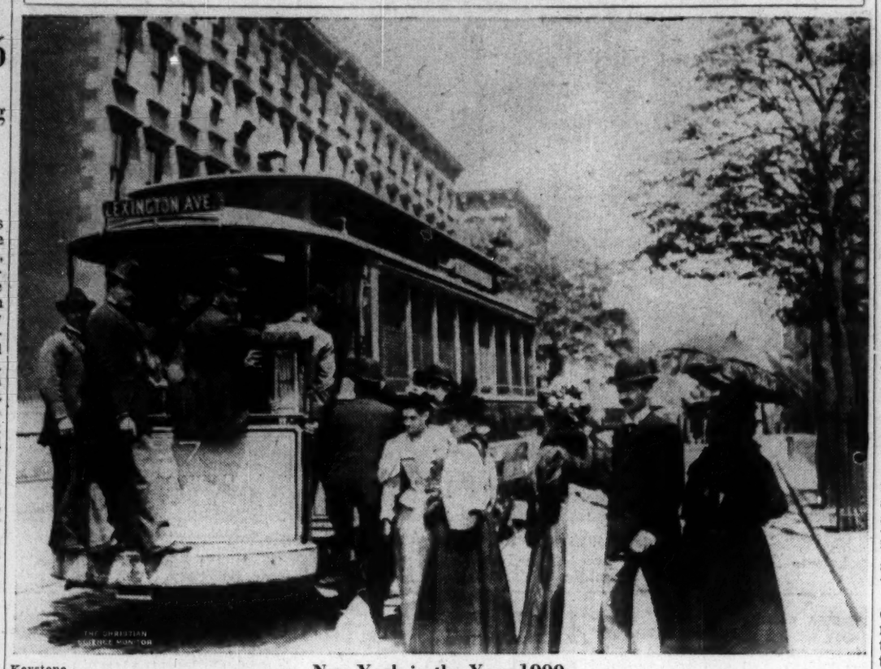
**The Elephant**

Mr. Mellen, who presided, declared that the "gallant, old Republican elephant, beaten to its knees, has once more regained its feet and has begun to trumpet its call to the sons and daughters of the G. O. P." to "begin its lumbering journey to the White House.

Melvin C. Eaton, Republican State chairman, also was confident of a Republican 'comeback,' declaring that his party would recapture the Assembly next fall. This prophecy was echoed by Irving M. Ives, minority leader of the Assembly, who said the Republican retreat had now been turned into an advance.

Robert G. Simmons of Lincoln, Neb., one-time member of the House of Representatives, also voiced confidence that the party would be reorganized and return to its old strength. "The Republican Party has always been the party of progress," he said. "We must urge the adoption of liberal and constructive policies based on sound political and economic principles."

## Only Yesterday




Keystone

**New York in the Year 1900**

**One of the Lexington Avenue Trolley Cars. Buses of the Streamlined Type Are Now Gradually Supplanting Other Forms of Surface Transportation.**

# School Prize Seems Windfall to Boy Who 'Likes to Read a Lot'

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Fifty-nine thousand New York City school children got their diplomas this week, and to two of them there came, as well, a windfall of $150 each. They were Catherine Hurley and Jack Langert, both 13 years old, who ranked as the girl and boy in Manhattan with the best records in scholarship and conduct in their graduation year, and so qualified for the Rebecca Elsberg Memorial Prize.

Catherine lives at 347 West Twenty-fifth Street with her mother, who is a cleaner and helper at the Chelsea Day Nursery. Her intelligence quotient was 131, and she has made herself indispensable at the nursery, where she was brought up; and of late years she has helped in the work there, telling stories to the children when they tire of play.

Jack, who has been marked A in every study since October, with deportment equally high, lives in the Italian section of Harlem with his mother and a sister, Matilda, 12, and a brother, Edward, 11. Jack now has the ambition to go to college, but meanwhile the $150 most certainly solves the immediate problem of going on to high school.

He said the most money he had ever had before was $2.25, wages for a Saturday afternoon's work in a store, and that it seemed queer all this treasure should come for hardly working at all; because, as he explained, "I like to read a lot, and school is easy."

The awards are the interest on a $16,000 fund set aside in 1921 by Senator Nathaniel Elsberg and his brothers in memory of their mother, and bestowed semiannually by the superintendent of schools.

# Mexican Prisoners Called Dreamers, Not Doers, of Revolution

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 1 (AP)—The 16 alleged insurrectionists whom the Government accuses of plotting to establish Jose Vasconcelos as President of Mexico are only "lyrical revolutionaries," the attorney for one of them said today.

"Some of them might dream of revolutions," said the lawyer, Rodolfo Brito Foucher; "others never even thought of one. None of them is capable of any concrete action."

Two of the 18 originally arrested in connection with the alleged plot were released last night for lack of evidence. They were Arturo Rios, a law student, and Reynaldo Monsalvo. Orders of "formal prison," equivalent to indictment, were issued against three others, Andres Pedero, Jesus Morales Guevara and Francisco Garza Salazar. Thirteen more are still held on charges of seditious activity.

Gen. Carlos Martin Del Campo, chief of staff for the War Department, said that rebellious groups are active in more than one-third of the states of the republic, but that there was no cause for alarm.

Lieut.-Col. Feliciano Sanchez Frausto, former secretary to the government of Chihuahua, was brought here last night and imprisoned with the others held on sedition charges.

### Flowers in December

Wire weeds, which normally bloom in August, were found in full flower at Nashville, Tenn., in December.

# *Streamlined Buses Carry Fares Where Horsecars Once Ran*

## *Madison Avenue-Fourth Avenue Route in New York Has Run Gamut of Changes—Ceremonies Recall Days of Two Original Wooden Omnibuses*

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—The tramp of horses pulling a streetcar has long been missing here, but New York City will take pause, at least officially today, to note the passing of its most historic vestige of that unmotorized epoch when a service of streamlined motorbuses will be instituted along the Madison Avenue-Fourth Avenue surface car route that was the first street railway in the world.

In 1832 this line was inaugurated with much éclat as the New York & Harlem Railway—a scheme of New York "visionaries" for getting steam railways into the city to boom their real estate holdings. Stages were still the mode of conveyance to Philadelphia, Boston and other seaboard points, and the gaily painted Broadway omnibuses were in their heyday and always getting mired in bad weather.

The idea of putting cars on rails came as an innovation, and the community of 200,000 not only was thrilled over annihilating distance at the rate of five miles an hour, counting stops to take on and put off passengers, but at the solid construction of the right-of-way of rock ballast, wooden ties and iron rails.

**Trains Pulled to Terminals**

On the other hand, locomotives running through the city streets so terrified horses that, after a brief attempt at steam, the owners of the railroad bowed to the protests of an imperiled citizenry, and horses became the entire motivation stock within the city limits, teams of six or eight horses pulling the trains to the terminal south of the boundary of limitations.

By 1853, the horsecar had put the stagecoaches and the horse-drawn cabs definitely in the shade, and the New York & Harlem enjoyed a virtual monopoly of the streetcar field for 20 years. Then came the Sixth and Third Avenue lines, and in 1889, when street railway electrification was first tried, Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt acquired the New York & Harlem. The line reverted to the original ownership again in 1916 and remained there until 1932, when control was acquired by the New York Railways Corporation.

**Formalities Repeated**

Its inauguration as a bus system to cope with times in which the number of passengers using city surface cars in one quarter alone is 85,626,295, was marked by much the same formalities as on that day 103 years ago, save that perhaps citizen interest in a population of 7,000,000 was less acute than then.

There was a luncheon under the auspices of the Fifth Avenue Association to mark the passing of the line yesterday with Mayor LaGuardia, the chief speaker. When Mayor Walter Browne on that initial occasion of the last century rose to hail the signs of progress he declared this was an event "which will go down in history as the greatest achievement of man."

Mayor LaGuardia likewise spoke for the new era, but it was to envisage a "trolleyless city" within a year, saying that "trolleys are as dead as sailing ships."

And over the old route that in those days was a sparsely settled region of farms, shanties and squatter colonies above Thirty-Fourth Street, is moving today in place of the two original wooden omnibuses a noiseless fleet of 77 powerful gasoline operated buses—the latest in air-conditioned motor transportation.

### Youth With Explosives Arrested in Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 31 (AP)—Held under $100,000 bail, Ernest Hammett, 21, kept silence in city jail today while detectives renewed their efforts to learn why he came to Newark with explosives.

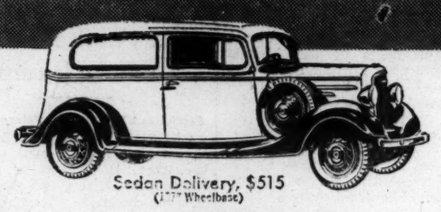
The youth was identified as a former motion picture operator, indicted, though never tried, after an explosion in a theater two years ago.

### School 1200 Years Old

Cathedral School at Canterbury, the oldest English school in the world, has an unbroken record of more than 1200 years.


WORLD'S LOWEST PRICES

CHEVROLET


Sedan Delivery, $515 (157" Wheelbase)

Half-Ton Pick-up, $465 (112" Wheelbase)

Half-Ton Pick-up with Canopy, $495 (112" Wheelbase)

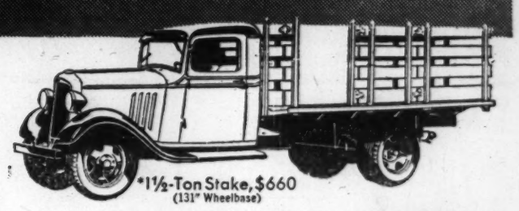
Half-Ton Panel, $560 (112" Wheelbase)

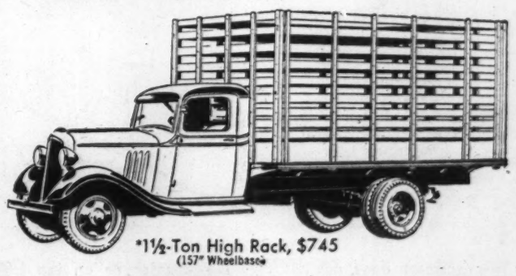
As outstanding in endurance and operating economy as they are in price

AGAIN in 1934, the insistent demand for Chevrolet products has made Chevrolet *the world's largest builder of trucks* as well as of passenger cars. And now Chevrolet offers still greater values—the *highest quality* Chevrolet Trucks ever built and the *lowest-priced* trucks you can buy! Truck buyers who want to save money will find that these are not only *the world's lowest-priced* trucks, but that they are also very economical to operate and maintain, due to the excellent quality which Chevrolet builds into them. They are big—rugged—dependable trucks. They are powered by *six-cylinder valve-in-head* engines which use very little gas and oil. And they are extremely long-lived . . . built to do their job and do it faithfully . . . at minimum cost . . . over a long period of years. Buy a Chevrolet Truck and you buy fine, dependable, economical haulage service—*at the world's lowest price!*

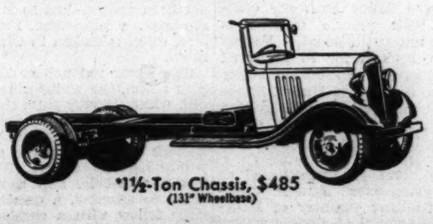
CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

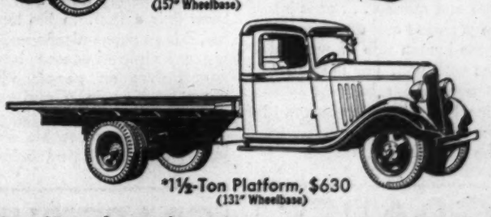
*Compare Chevrolet's low delivered prices and easy G.M.A.C. terms. A General Motors Value*


*1½-Ton Stake, $660 (131" Wheelbase)


*1½-Ton High Rack, $745 (157" Wheelbase)

*1½-Ton Stake, $720 (157" Wheelbase)


*1½-Ton Chassis, $485 (131" Wheelbase)


*1½-Ton Platform, $630 (131" Wheelbase)

*Above are list prices of commercial cars f. o. b. at Flint, Michigan. Special equipment extra. *Dual wheels and tires $20 extra. Prices subject to change without notice.*

DEALER ADVERTISEMENT

CHEVROLET TRUCKS

# Vehicle on 1935 Lines Called Necessary for Administration To Keep Its Place on High Road

## Council of National Security and Economic Commission, With Co-ordinator as 'Clutch' Between Government and Business, Proposed

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON — Industry says the 1934 "model" of the executive branch of government is out of date. It asks for a new model—a 1935 passenger model.

President Roosevelt himself has created a "super-Cabinet." Industry wants a super "super-Cabinet," that will go faster, ride more easily, and, above all, create less human friction than the one now in use.

There has been too much human friction recently. It is inevitable, says Business, under the old-fashioned model now being used. There have been rows and controversies between Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and Donald R. Richberg; between George N. Peek, special adviser to the President on foreign trade, and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; between Mr. Moffett, Federal Housing Administrator, and Mr. Ickes, Public Works Administrator.

These controversies are almost inevitable under the circumstances with which the New Deal machine has been put together, it is charged. Emergency gadgets and duplicating accessories were slapped on from time to time in hit-or-miss fashion. No co-ordinating plan runs through the whole machine.

**Recovery Board**

Business wants the executive branch of the Government to have a 1935 model stream-lined with all the new emergency appliances either built in, or left off. In rapid succession, recently, the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce and the Joint Conference of Business for Economic Recovery have recommended reorganization of the National Recovery Administration. As a matter of fact, such reorganization is under way or proposed—the one-man control of General Johnson has yielded to the National Industrial Recovery Board; and business leaders propose that a five-man group be set up and retained permanently.

**Mr. Coffin's Design**

Howard E. Coffin has gone further than this. An eminent automotive and aeronautical engineer and industrial executive, he was a member of the old Council of National Defense. This war-time governmental organization has given him an idea for a wholesale readjustment of executive bureaus. Mr. Roosevelt was apprised of the plan before taking office and more recently considered it at the White House, it is learned.

In an automobile the "clutch" is the mechanism which connects the driving power—the engine—with the wheels. Now in the present set-up of the Executive, it is charged, the "clutch" sometimes fails to work. The Presidency itself is the engine of the Government; the Cabinet and all these two score or more of assorted heads of executive offices are the driving shaft and wheels which put the President's power to practical effect. In recent months knocks and poundings have come from this quarter; says Engineer Coffin, it is all because the government machine needs a new model.

"What we need is a little more free wheeling and synchro mesh transmission," he says, in effect.

In particular, outside business is finding it hard to know where to fit into the federal machinery. It wants to help regulate itself, but wants to know where it stands, in relation to the Government, too.

At the meeting of the American Economics Association at Chicago, Dr. William F. Ogburn, University of Chicago sociologist, declared a closer union of government and business inevitable. "Some kind of super-organization is needed to work out a solution," he declared, forecasting a unity like that which joined the family and industry before the machine era.

**All Under President**

Mr. Coffin's own proposal is simple.

He would establish (1) a "Council of national security" composed of seven Cabinet members; and (2) a "National economic commission," composed of nine civilians chosen from major industrial fields; and he would have (3) a single "co-ordinator," with executive liason office, connecting them. This would be the "clutch" with business.

The Cabinet council would have executive power immediately under the President.

The business commission would, in effect, become the supreme court of industrial self-government.

The two units would have frequent joint sessions under the plan. They would unite the civil and federal forces of the country. Between them the 16 men, plus the co-ordinator, would be the "broad of directors" of the United States.

Mr. Hoover didn't like the idea. The plan was proposed to him in 1931, and he apprehended that it would be construed as a virtual abdication of his responsibilities in the face of an increasing crisis.

**Easing the Load**

Mr. Coffin recommends the plan again now, not because of any economic crisis, but merely because (he insists) no one man can carry the load now assumed by the President, while the unrelated emergency bureaus must be co-ordinated. He has found a good deal of big business support for the scheme, and has made some progress in winning the Administration to his views.

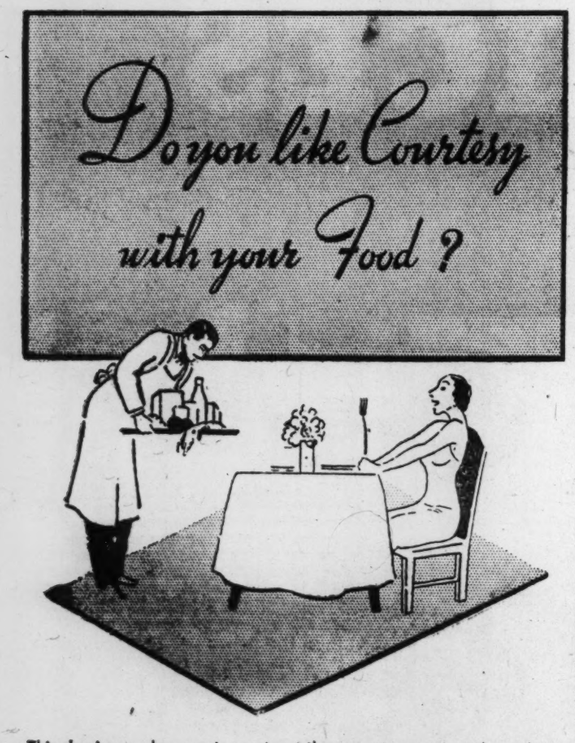
The Administration has gone part way toward this goal already. To bring business into the Administration, the Secretary of Commerce formed an Advisory Commission of more than 50 business men; but they have no effective authority, and they seem to be lost in the shuffle.

General Johnson drafted leaders of industry, too. But they found themselves buried in Code detail.

Frank C. Walker was called in as director of the "National Emergency Council" or "super-Cabinet." He named State directors, in a plan for linking civil and governmental efforts in State Councils (which is also part of the Coffin plan) but this scheme was apparently discarded, and Mr. Walker found it impossible to secure co-ordination in the face of bureaucratic opposition. He quit last summer.

This is the situation as it rests at present.

Action must be taken soon, in any case, because the emergency legislation expires in June, 1935.


This business does not want and cannot succeed with a single discourteous employee. It is our aim to serve you with the same high quality in personnel that we provide in foods. You'd be surprised if you knew how much effort . . . yes, we mean thought and time and money . . . goes into the planning and development of the human side of our dealings with you. For nothing or no one in our business is so important—both to you and to us—as the Economy employee who waits on you, whether over the counter or on the telephone. Behind every one of these people is a group of highly trained merchants reaching right from the top of the Economy organization, whose principal job is to see that you are served pleasantly and well. We ask no credit for this; we merely want you to know it is a fact. In the long run, it is an economical operating principle—because business thrives on people who come back again. Courteous service is one of the things, then, that makes possible such values as those noted below:

GRAPES
Fancy Emperor
lb. 10c

GRAPEFRUIT
Juicy Indian River
2 large size 10c

ECONOMY GROCERY STORES


## They Keep Their Feet on the Ground in Aerial Affairs

© Underwood

**Members of the Federal Aviation Commission**

**Left to Right, Seated, They Are—Edward P. Warner; Clark Howell, Chairman; Albert J. B. Berres. Standing—Franklin K. Lane, Jr., and Maj. J. Carroll Cone, Secretary.**

# Boulder Dam Shuts First Gate Against Turgid Colorado

BOULDER DAM, Nev., Feb. 1 (AP)—A 3,000,000-pound gate sank gradually into the waters of the Colorado River today to form a new lake, the largest ever made by man.

It seemed a small stream that shoved its chocolate waters against the base of the largest dam in the world. Yet three months from today, says John C. Page, one of the reclamation service engineers here, the lake will be 300 feet up against the 727-foot dam and extend back some 60 miles.

The time of the actual stopping of the river, for the first time in its 3,000,000-year history, was actually 7 a. m. Pacific standard time. The process, however, started early last night when a 50- by 50-foot steel gate, most massive ever constructed, started its movement down inch by inch.

It will take three years for the mighty Colorado River to fill the reservoir this dam creates, extending 115 miles up the canyons of the Colorado and 35 miles up the Virgin River in Nevada, a lake that will be 11 times as large as man ever created hitherto. To the people of the Imperial Valley, southern California, one of the garden spots of the world, it means that the danger of floods is past forever. Their lot has been a hazardous one, the greater part of Imperial Valley being below sea level and far below the course of the Colorado River. Each year it has been a menace.

# Middle West Urged To Take Over Lead In Reorganizing G. O. P.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 1 (AP)—Hopes for a national Republican organization rooted in the farm belt of the Middle West are entertained by party leaders of the section

Conferring informally here Tuesday in connection with the annual powwow of their more successful party brothers in Kansas, the Republican chieftains of seven states heard suggestions that the Midwest take the lead in putting the party back in the running for the 1936 presidential campaign.

No formal action was taken on a possible movement to unite the states in national party councils, and no 1936 standard bearers were discussed, but Justice Johnson, Illinois state chairman, expressed the theme of the meeting with this statement:

"Let the Midwest, so typically American with its sound fundamentals, take the lead."

Delegations from Colorado, Oklahoma, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois and Kansas attended the meeting.

Among those here for the Kansas Day festivities were three men mentioned as possible presidential candidates in 1936, Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher; Patrick Hurley, former Secretary of War, and Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas. Colonel Knox and Governor Landon, however, did not attend the session of the Middle West party chiefs.

# Competition of TVA Attacked in Court

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 31 (AP)—Tennessee Valley Authority competition with private utilities is "clearly unconstitutional," Forney Johnston, counsel for 14 preferred stockholders of the Alabama Power Company, declared in United States District Court yesterday in seeking to have Judge W. I. Grubb admit testimony on its potential electrical energy production.

The question was precipitated as Mr. Johnston asked Ezra B. Whitman, consulting engineer of Baltimore, the amount of electric energy that could be produced from TVA projects.

William C. Fitts Jr., of TVA's legal staff, immediately objected on the grounds that the suit was to test the constitutionality of the act and not the judgment of the directors.

Mr. Johnston declared TVA could not "add a kilowatt to the present market without engaging in competition," and that the announced program "must compel it to make the markets as a proprietary function."

# Hitler Sets Forth Pledges Fulfilled In First Two Years

## Der Führer Claims Regime Has Lifted Nation to New Heights

BERLIN, Jan. 31 (AP)—On the second anniversary of his chancellorship Adolf Hitler issued a proclamation yesterday setting forth that two-thirds of his pledges have already been fulfilled and promising to carry out the rest of his program.

The unexpected proclamation was also set forth:

"The National Socialist régime has lifted up a nation that had wasted away in dull desperation and has filled it with strong faith and confidence in the innate values and creative powers of its own life.

"And this is National Socialism's greatest and most decisive merit: the transformation of external symbols has been followed by the transformation of the people's soul. In joyous self-discipline uncounted millions have placed themselves in the service of the new idea. Beside the fanatical fighters of our revolutionary National Socialist party have stepped the soldiers of the traditionrichest army."

Herr Hitler was cheered several times when he appeared at a window of the Chancellery.

# *Theaters*

**'Princess Ida'**

Production of "Princess Ida" by the D'Oyly Carte troupe at the Colonial last night gives us to wonder why this operetta is not played oftener. There seems to be a fixed idea that it is not popular. It was less successful than the other Gilbert and Sullivan pieces when it was produced in 1884. We are assured that it is not good box office today. But what is the basis of this assurance? How does anybody know whether it is good box office if seats for it are not placed on sale? Last night the house was packed and the enthusiasm was unrestrained. In any properly organized society it would be compulsory to produce "Princess Ida" at least as often as "The Mikado" or "The Pirates."

There was every reason for the happiness of the audience last night. The "book" is a delight. The notion that its humors have "dated" more than those of the commonly heard operettas is a result of very superficial thinking. Gilbert was not poking fun merely at the idea of a woman's university. He was exercising his wit at the expense of perennial feminine foibles—and of masculine foibles as well. The object of his satire is human nature itself, and that has not been substantially modified since 1884.

The score ranks with the best of Sullivan. It sharpens the point of Gilbert's wit at every turn. It brilliantly satirizes not only "grand" opera but the oratorio style of Handel. (Witness the trio of the warriors doffing their armor.) It is founded throughout on classical models, but it adapts those models to topsy-turvydom in a way to delight the musician.

Of course the operetta profited mightily by its production. Gone were the lackadaisical air and the musical raggedness of Monday evening. Everybody was on his toes. The company clearly was enjoying the performance as much as the onlookers were. Evidently they at least like substituting "Princess Ida" for some of the over-familiar items of the repertory. Miss Dickson gave the finest performance she has achieved during the engagement, both vocally and dramatically. She even sang her opening air from far upstage without flatting—a feat for any singer. Mr. Oldham, too, sang better than usual. Standbys like Messrs. Green, Granville, Rands and Dean and Misses Gill and Eyre distinguished themselves again. Miss Gill was in such good voice that we regretted the omission of Lady Blanche's second act air, "Come Mighty Must." The costumes, designed by Percy Anderson, enchanted the eye, and the settings were pleasing. The orchestra under Mr. Godfrey's baton played better than we have heard it play before and the chorus outdid itself.

Do we not hear a mighty chorus rising from the throats of Bostonians: "We want more 'Princess Ida'"?

L. A. S.

# Actors and Producers Agree to New Deal For Hollywood 'Extras'

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Feb. 1 (AP)—The Hollywood "extra," backbone of the film industry, is the victor in the prolonged fight for better working conditions.

A committee of producers, meeting with representatives of the actors, has agreed to a new employer-employee relations proposal, declared by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences to be one of the most advantageous moves ever made in the industry for the benefit of the thousands of players who work by the day or under an agreement which covers but one picture.

The proposal will be submitted to both actor and producer members of the academy. The principal recommendations of the committees of actors and producers are:

1. Eliminate entirely the "deal contract" or verbal contract system of hiring.

2. One picture employment would be offered for day players wtih a guarantee of at least a week's work on a new weekly minimum contract.

3. Enforcement of the 12-hour rest period, with provision the actor would receive a full day's pay in case he returned voluntarily before the 12-hour period elapses between calls to a studio.

4. A minimum contract player would work six days a week and be paid for a seventh if he had to work.

5. Weekly contract and day players would have the right to carry complaints before an academy arbitration board, composed of actors.

6. Weekly contract players would not have to work but would be paid double for six principal holidays of a year. In event he was called upon to work on a holiday, he would be paid double.

# Winter Tourists of Feathered Variety Found Plentiful in Maine This Year

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WATERVILLE, Maine—There are many varieties of birds spending their winter in Maine this year.

First, there is the goshawk, a debonair sort of bird. Goshawks usually come here from the north in November, and may be seen every month of the winter. The snow bunting or snow flake is another northern visitor. And so is the pine grosbeak, a handsome, rose-colored bird, often mistaken in winter for a robin.

The lesser red poll or linnet, the pine siskin, the white-winged crossbill, which is very rare, the American crossbill, are all winter visitors from the far north. Three years ago a flock of red crossbills spent the winter here. A relative of the grosbeaks, crossbills, and snowflake is the tree sparrow, a quietly dressed little fellow with a chestnut crown and a dark spot on his breast. He, too, is an Arctic bird, but his cousin the purple finch is here the year round.

Of woodpeckers there are several. Two three-toed woodpeckers, the Arctic and American, winter visitors, and three "local," the familiar little "Downy," his bigger cousin the hairy woodpecker, and biggest and most striking of all, the pileated woodpecker, stunningly garbed in black, red and white. The blue jay amuses people as he is such a greedy fellow.

The white-breasted nuthatch is common at feeding stations. His relative, the red-breasted nuthatch, once very common, has been rare for 15 or 20 years, but is now coming back. The northern shrike feeds on insects and small birds, impaling the latter by hanging them on thorns.

The mouse-like brown creeper, the crow, evening grosbeak, starling, partridge, chickadee, and kinglets are not infrequently seen. Of the evening grosbeak it is said that 40 years ago only two of the birds had ever been seen in Maine, now they are frequent winter visitors, and come in large flocks to local feeding stations in town.

The starling masquerades—to many—as a grackle. Attention is called to the interesting fact that in winter the partridge grows his own "snow shoes" (which are called "pectinations") which equip him for deep or soft snow walking. Maine's state bird, the chickadee, is compared to his cousin, the Arctic or Hudsonian chickadee, which comes down to visit Maine in winter and is often seen with the black-capped chickadee. The Arctic chickadee wears a brown cap.

Of owls there are three kinds, the wee little Acadian owl, the hawk owl, rare, and the great snowy owl which has been advertised as a "vicious" bird.

# State Mortgage Board Set Up In Albany Bill

## May Apply for Federal Aid in Carrying On Relief Program

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 31—The bill sponsored by State Senator Lazarus Joseph and Assemblyman Carl Pack, Bronx Democrats, to set up a state mortgage commission to supervise the rehabilitation of more than $800,000,000 worth of guaranteed mortgage certificates, is on Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's desk today awaiting his signature to become law.

This signature will be affixed to the measure, it is quite certain since the bill embodies steps to aid financially distressed mortgage holders for whom the Governor has worked for years.

The bill takes from the hands of the superintendent of insurance the work of directing the rehabilitation of guaranteed mortgages, placing this in the hands of a state mortgage commission of three to be named by the Governor. This commission will have complete control over the guaranteed mortgage situation and may apply to the Federal Government for financial aid in carrying forward their work.

**Vote of 103 to 44**

Another feature of the bill is that instead of requiring the assent of 66 2-3 per cent of the holders of certificates for endorsement of a rehabilitation scheme, approval of a plan by the commission will be had unless there is a positive expression of dissent by 33 1-3 per cent of the certificate holders.

In the Assembly many Republicans joined with the Democrats in approving the bill, the vote being 103 to 44. Only two Democrats, Assemblyman Daniel McNamara Jr., of Brooklyn, and Assemblyman Eugene R. Duffy of Nassau, voted against the measure.

**Report on Banks**

Having disposed of this legislation which concerns many thousands of investors, the Legislature took up a report by the joint legislative committee on banks in which wide changes in the banking law and banking practices, including a curb on finance companies and so-called loan sharks, are recommended.

Senator Thomas F. Burheill (D) of New York City, chairman of the committee, said it believed that a "serious and menacing social danger exists, due to vicious and oppressive practices now prevalent in the field of money lending."

Many changes in the present banking law are suggested in the committee's report. The principal ones include clarification of the powers of the banking board so that it will be able to fix the rate on thrift accounts or the dividends of mutual institutions; the power to limit withdrawals in case of an emergency and to remove officers from continued violations of unsafe and unsound practices.

**Insurance Fund**

An insurance fund for the shareholders of savings and loan associations is recommended. Such a bill already has been introduced. It is also recommended that savings and loan associations be compelled to establish cash reserves and that they be limited in their investments in mortgages, real estate and banking premises to not more than 90 per cent of their total assets.

Savings banks may not accept more than $5000 from any one depositor, and they are required to publish annually a list of their bond investments under the terms of another recommendation.

The committee favors an amendment to the banking law so that all persons who lend money on the security of mortgages, indorsed notes, assignments or other form of securities be brought under the inspection and supervision of the banking department.

# Craft Sales Rise In New Hampshire

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 1—A gain in sales of 58 per cent over 1933 was the 1934 record of the New Hampshire League of Crafts and Arts, according to a report published by Frank A. Staples, executive secretary of the league.

Sales recorded in the 20 part-time shops showed a net gain of $21,740. The 1934 gain is attributed to the increased interest in the league stimulated in part by the Craftsmen's Fair held at Crawford Notch last summer.

Figures disclosed by Mr. Staples showed that the highest paid artisan for part-time work was a basket maker who had received $1505 during the year. In other groups the highest individual earnings were: woodworkers, $391.83; weavers and dyers, $423.85; iron workers, $416.70; needle workers, $310.85; woodcarvers, $275.90; and metal workers, $243.80. These amounts record profits made from goods made in leisure hours and marketed through league shops.

# *Motion Pictures*

**"Jealousy"**

"Jealousy," a Columbia picture now at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters in Boston, is a little baffling. A prize fighter (George Murphy) is unreasonably jealous of the employer (Donald Cook) of his sweetheart (Nancy Carroll). When he sees them at the ringside he forgets where he is, and is knocked down. The referee starts counting. Then the scene shifts to the dressing room, where he is brought round. He marries the lady, and then in a jealous fit kills the other man. He is sentenced to the chair, but as he is on his way the scene shifts back to the ring, where Mr. Murphy, revived, knocks out his opponent and everybody is happy. It needs a lot of heavy thinking to know which conclusion is the right one, and why. The other feature on the bill is "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer," reviewed last week.

"David Copperfield" has been held over for a second week at Loew's State, Boston, and "Man of Aran" goes into its sixth week at the Pine Arts.

# Is New Deal Justified?

## Has It Proved to Society That the System of Individual Effort, Thrift and Frugality Which Built the U. S. Is Wrong?

***The New Deal and the Average Man***
**Fifth of Six Studies**

**By Richard L. Strout**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

In retrospect, many eccentric actions, bordering on the irrational, would have been justified by the average man in 1929, if he could only have guessed what was coming.

I like to imagine that somewhere, some humble suburbanite about September of that fateful year, took a share of his hard-earned savings and bought a chromium-plated super-imperial limousine with it, and parked the resplendent thing in front of his modest home. There would have been neighborhood gossip over that! If he had bought a second car like it next month there would have been excitement; and a third car might well have endangered his liberty.

Instead of that, of course, John Smith invested his money "sensibly" in 1929. He salted some of it away in business which failed, put some of it in banks which closed and used some of it to buy Skyrocket, Inc., shares which never left the ground.

**Better Off With Cars**

If Mr. Smith had really bought that preposterous fleet of motorcars, he might actually have been better off in the long run than by using the facilities which prudence and foresight suggested for him in the American scheme of things before the crash. The motorcars were better investments, as it turned out, than those which tens of thousands of pathetic Average Americans made who later found themselves helpless in the great collapse before forces too complicated for them to understand and too vast for them to control.

What has the New Deal done to change the rules of a society under which it was wiser to buy a fleet of profligate motorcars than to put money in banks?

The answer is a long one, and there will be conflicting views about the wisdom of practically every one of the steps taken. From the control of banks to crops, the government has invaded private business.

**Revolution Touches All**

It is no exaggeration to call what has occurred a revolution. The changes that have come about in the United States in the past two years are probably greater in extent and wider in diversity than at any other peace-time era in the country's history. They touch the average man at every point.

Whether he be financing the home purchase of an electric range in the Tennessee Valley, looking for succor under the weight of a mortgage, appealing for higher wages under a code, or seeking assistance against a kidnaper—it is to the Federal Government that he turns. The very coins in his pocket have a different jingle because of the New Deal.

Many people will doubt the wisdom of these steps; nobody will doubt their scope and diversity.

The Government has become the country's biggest banker. Through the extension of credit it has become an actual stockholder in some 7000 banks, or half of the total. It guarantees more than 50,000,000 banking accounts totaling some $16,000,000,000.

**In Real Estate Business**

The Government has become the country's biggest real estate owner. It is estimated to have strings on some $5,000,000,000 worth of property. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation alone is estimated to have aided 650,000 families against foreclosure and has advanced nearly $2,000,000,000.

The Government has become the great umpire of industry. No movement to get business to rewrite its own rules has been equal to the one. Over 500 industries were brought under codes in one year.

If John Smith wants to know what to do with his money in some future collapse in America, other than to put it into expensive motorcars, he can be fairly sure, at least, that he will not face another bank panic. The closed doors of every bank in the United States on the second day after Mr. Roosevelt took office was, undoubtedly, the most dramatic occurrence of the entire depression.

**Banking Reform Is Started**

Bank insecurity in America has been a crying scandal for years. The final reform in this area has by no means been achieved, but the Government has ventured so far into the field as to make it seemingly impossible for it again to withdraw. Deposits are guaranteed, and for the time being public banking confidence has been restored.

Perhaps this is not the chief immediate achievement of the Roosevelt Administration, but it is interesting to note that when Sir Arthur Salter, eminent economist, in a recent article, summarizes the world's governmental efforts to lift the economic clouds in 1934 he finds only two important ones in the past year—the British refunding operations and the stabilization of the American banking structure.

Most of the other activities by world governments he seems to feel are immaterial, or downright harmful.

**To What Extent Justification**

The Administration has been frequently attacked for invading the private business field, but in the instance of the banking system, at least, it is fair to say that it went in because it had to. New Deal sympathizers will doubtless give the same explanation for its steps in a wide diversity of fields.

The business collapse caused a failure of credit, and the Government had to step into this field until today America is operating under a system of socialized credit.

Government control has been extended on all sides. Extension of this control is a fundamental part of the philosophy of the New Deal. The great interests of the country are encouraged to organize for better self-regulation, capital, labor, bankers, farmers, and then subjected to the guidance of a paternal government, which seeks as it ultimate objective economic balance and an equilibrium of interests.

**How Control Is Extended**

Here are some of the extensions of this control:

The NRA supervises industry and labor.

The AAA supervises farmers.

The RFC, etc., supervises bankers and lending agencies.

The ICC supervises railroads.

The TVA and yardstick threat supervises utilities.

The Communications Commission supervises radio, telephone and telegraph.

The Oil Administration supervises oil.

The Securities Commission supervises Wall Street and finance.

And this is only the beginning. Security legislation affects old age and unemployment; there is relief for the unemployed, and Congress is full of proposals for extending the new control on all hands.

**United Air Lines**

United Air Lines, through its president W. A. Patterson, released figures on its 1934 operations showing a 15 per cent increase in passengers, 127 per cent in express and a substantially increased volume of air mail, after allowance for the 90-day period during which all air-mail contracts were canceled, in comparison with the previous year.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# Christian Science Lecture by Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B.

Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., of Toledo, Ohio, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Eternal, Ever Present Christ Revealed," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B., Second Reader of The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

On behalf of The Mother Church I welcome you to this lecture on Christian Science, which bears for its title, "Christian Science: The Eternal, Ever Present Christ Revealed."

When the Master addressed the eleven disciples on that mountain where he had instructed them to meet with him, his very last words before he disappeared from their sight in the ascension were, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." It is evident that this could not have been said of the human Jesus, who was departing, but must refer to the Christ he manifested, the Christ that is available today.

In the Christian Science textbook (p. 583), Mary Baker Eddy defines Christ as "the divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." To the flesh! That is a comforting assurance, is it not, for it means that just where the suffering seems to be, the sickness or the sin, just there the touch of the healing, saving Christ will be felt, and as of old that touch makes whole. The lecture we are about to listen to will tell you how to apply this Christ, Truth, to your own particular problem, how to gain that Mind which was also in Christ Jesus, so that the very spirit of the Christ may enter your consciousness to redeem it.

"No ear may hear his coming,
But in this world of sin,
Where meekness will receive him, still
The dear Christ enters in."

(Christian Science Hymnal, 222.)

It now gives me great pleasure to introduce the lecturer, Paul A. Harsch of Toledo, Ohio, member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Harsch spoke substantially as follows:

So long as the human sense of time shall endure, so long will the eternal Christ appear and reappear to human consciousness. By reason of His eternal and unchanging nature, God, good, must ever thus manifest Himself to men. This is the expression of divine law. When, in ancient Palestine, healing came to the woman with the "spirit of infirmity" who for eighteen years had been "bowed together," she "glorified God," for her Messiah, her Saviour, had appeared, the presence of the eternal Christ was realized. This healing was divinely natural for, as Christian Science declares, "the time for the reappearing of the divine healing is throughout all time" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 55), and all who understand, even slightly, that the healing Christ is an ever-present reality may deliver themselves and others from sin, sickness, and limitation.

Perhaps the most intimate and dependable glimpses we have of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this Christ-teaching, Christian Science, are to be found in her work "Retrospection and Introspection." This book may be described as, in a measure, her autobiography. In a chapter entitled "Emergence into Light," Mrs. Eddy describes the great moment of her life, the moment of her spiritual rebirth. In words that quicken the heart-beats and challenge the thinker with the insistence of great waves beating on a rocky shore, she tells the story of that hour.

**The Redeeming Christ Discovered**

It is the story of the penetration of her long expectant consciousness by a divine light, the revealing Christ-light, which dissipated the gloomy clouds that so overshadowed her human experience, that at the moment there seemed in it not even a tinge of hope or light. In this utterly frank and self-revealing life-story Mrs. Eddy says (p. 23): "When the door opened, I was waiting and watching; and lo, the bridegroom came! The character of the Christ was illuminated by the midnight torches of Spirit. My heart knew its Redeemer. . . . I had touched the hem of Christian Science." Thus Mrs. Eddy describes what she terms the very moment of her "heart's bridal to more spiritual existence."

So Mrs. Eddy found "her Redeemer," the Christ. It had come to her, this redeeming Christ, to use her own language again, as "the true idea voicing good, the divine message from God to man speaking to the human consciousness" (Science and Health, p. 332). Then followed "The Great Discovery," as she called it. It is of this redemptive message of good, the "divine manifestation," or Christ, as she described it elsewhere, that we would speak today.

**Method of the Christ-Appearing**

That which is divine must always belong to and come from God. It must possess the qualities of omnipotence, omniscience and omnipresence. A divine idea, then, must always have existed, and be infinite in its expression, even as that from which it sprang. Therefore, the Christ, God's idea, was and is ever present, and to speak of that Christ as advancing is, in a literal sense, perhaps incorrect; yet figuratively, no word more correctly describes the operation of the Christ-understanding in human experience. This was notably so in the case of Mrs. Eddy during and after that life-renewing hour in 1866. Joyously, though often confronted with many difficulties, she followed the vision of the Christ as that vision advanced and expanded in her consciousness. As the Christ came thus to Mrs. Eddy so it comes to all. Constantly advancing and ever leading to divine heights when mental doors are open to its perfection and desirability, and seemingly receding when those doors are closed, be the closing conscious or unconscious, ignorant or willful.

For example: One sits in a moving train and fancies he sees the landscape speeding by. Notwithstanding the seeming, however, it is the passenger who moves and the country-side which remains stationary. Likewise, the Christ is forever a fixed and permanent idea, though to the Christ-awakened traveler, before whose gaze an ever new and absorbing vision of goodness is unfolding, it seems the Christ who is progressing. This is merely the individual sense of good opening more largely to the sunlight of Truth, which, because of its brilliance, enlarges his vision. Approaching our discussion of Christian Science then from this standpoint let us observe first the operation of the ever-present Christ Principle throughout the millenniums that constitute the past, as we call it, and next its triumphal march today.

Christian Science was first to reveal to mankind the real nature of this seemingly advancing and yet ever-present Christ, and to explain why Jesus, the great Way-shower, manifested the Christ more than any other man. It is the divinely established mission of Christian Science to continue to broadcast this explanation, until all men everywhere shall recognize their at-one-ment with the Christ Mind sufficiently to demonstrate their unity with their creator, their Father-Mother Life, as did the Master Christian. Christian Science does not demand that its adherents demonstrate at once such complete unity with good as did Jesus. It does insist, however, that this is the ultimate goal. To reach it Christian Science points out that persistent and unflagging effort is required. The textbook of Christian Science states this point succinctly in the following words (Science and Health, p. 254): "When we wait patiently on God and seek Truth righteously, He directs our path. Imperfect mortals grasp the ultimate of spiritual perfection slowly; but to *begin* aright and to continue the strife of demonstrating the great problem of being, is doing much." A step in the direction of this goal of perfection set up by Jesus and reaffirmed by Christian Science is illustrated by the following incident.

**An Angel Vision**

A powerful king had died; the heir, at last securely established upon his father's throne, makes a notable pilgrimage. Proceeding to the nation's principal place of worship, "the great high place" as it was called, he renders grateful acknowledgment to God for peace and unity in the realm. A thousand sacrifices are made. Ritual, form, externals, all are observed. The throngs applaud. A people in whose consciousness a knowledge of the presence of the eternal Christ is just beginning to stir is satisfied. But to the more awakened thought of the new king something is still lacking. He does not fully share the contentment of the crowd. Deeply moved by the day's events he sleeps lightly and dreams. An angel vision appears. In his dream he hears a divine voice saying, "Ask what I shall give thee." Only one inspired by a profound desire for spiritual good, even in a dream, could have responded to that demand of Principle as did Solomon: "Give therefore thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between good and bad." "An understanding heart!"

Consider the circumstances at Gibeon again and compare them with our own today. Could any combination of conditions one can picture seem less propitious, less conducive to the appearance of the Christ? Do we too, perhaps, like that ancient king, seem to be standing amidst perplexing and almost overwhelming difficulties as an imploring prayer pours forth that our feet may be more firmly established in the "high place" of spiritual understanding? In the case of one, does the objection of a husband, a wife, a child, seem to prevent progress? Does the mesmerism of belief in matter, too much matter or too little matter, seem to halt the forward march of another? Does the fear of criticism, the lack of firmness, insufficient confidence, argue to still another? All these must have been present in the case we are considering, yet notwithstanding idolatry, family objections, a still only partially defined sense of God as the source of all good and good alone, the seeker persevered and won.

**The Door of Consciousness Opening**

All may follow his example. All may win his reward; but to gain that blessing, that is, the assurance of good just at hand and of even greater good to follow, the door of consciousness must be opened. There must be an invitation for the Christ to enter. The seeker for divine good must be able to say with the Psalmist, "O send out thy light and thy truth: let them lead me; let them bring me unto thy holy hill." If today this be our attitude, our prayer, we too are opening the door of consciousness to good, and the entrance of the eternal, ever-present Christ is assured.

This essential quality, this desire for spiritual advancement, belongs to men by divine right. All men, Christian Science teaches, are sons of God, and all sooner or later, do, because they must, respond to the demand of their inner consciousness, their real selfhood, and open their mental doors, even though slightly at first, to the ever-present Christ. The simple fact is, of course, that millions of these doors are already open, more widely perhaps than is realized. All may measure the degree to which their mental doors are open by the following almost unbelievably simple test: do I agree with the basic position of Christian Science that God is good and good alone, neither knowing nor being capable of knowing evil or sending aught but good to His children? So very simple is this requirement that perhaps someone is prompted to say: is this the only qualification requisite to insure membership in the group of seekers just described? Yes! but perhaps the full significance of the statement is not realized. A God who is wholly good and incapable of knowing, and consequently incapable of producing, evil in any form or at any time is a radically different God from the one generally acknowledged. If there be but one God, as most of us were taught to believe, and if that God is sole and only creator, we are now facing a situation that demands careful consideration.

A good God, conscious only of good, could not conceivably create anything of which He was not conscious; therefore, it follows that all which He creates must be good. If there be no creator other than this good God, then no evil ever was or ever can be created. Evil simply does not and cannot exist. That it seems to exist as discord, disease, and sin is another matter with which we shall deal later. Such a creator as we are considering could not be material, physical, limited, restricted in any way. Upon this point, surely, all are in accord. Then this good God must be Spirit, as Jesus declared at Sychar, and again capable only of creating that which is an expression of Himself, that which is spiritual. Perhaps all have not analyzed their thought about God thus fully, yet all that has been just said is a part of the declaration presented as a testing measure a moment ago. The statement was, you will recall, that God is good and good alone. Agreement with this position carries with it the inescapable conclusions just drawn.

**The Real Man Revealed**

Having now found how mental doors may be more fully opened to receive the revelation of Christian Science, let us proceed to examine the handiwork of this good God we have been considering. The Scriptural account of creation climaxes its record with the words, "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness," and concludes, "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him." Man made in the very likeness of Spirit and after the fashion of the one wholly good is a new sort of man to contemplate. Yet surely the good God whom we have agreed is the one and only creator could create no other man than a good one, a spiritual man, a man made after a model infinitely perfect. The logic of this reasoning is too obviously correct to need discussion. Yet one says, But what about the man I see, hear, feel, smell, taste, the man that sins, sickens, dies, and disappears?

That question is identical with the one whose answer we deferred a moment ago, the one as to the non-existence of seeming evil. They are twin brothers; so let us put them side by side and come back to them a little later if necessary, answering first a more pertinent query, a query which when properly answered disposes of the other two. How may the seeming man, mortal man, become conscious of his true estate, his truly real being, and thereby manifest his God-given dominion of authority over the false claims of the matter man?

The answer is simple. Through recognition of and steadfast insistence upon the reality of good, and good alone; through sincere and spontaneous gratitude for benefits already enjoyed; through a constant, conscious desire for a larger understanding of God as infinite good. When this mental attitude is attained, the eternal Christ is consciously present. This is the very presence of God Himself, in a manner which the human consciousness recognizes and understands. Such consciousness of God's presence is the eternal Christ revealed. Moreover, this is the only method whereby man's oneness with his creator is established. This ever-present, though not always recognized Christ, it must be remembered, is "incorporeal, spiritual,—yea, the divine image and likeness, dispelling the illusions of the senses" (Science and Health, p. 332).

Now let us summarize briefly the position just established; first, that God is good and good alone, knowing only good and creating only that which is good; second, that His creation, man, is of necessity as perfect and eternal as that from which he sprang; third, that the eternal and ever-present Christ, or manifestation of God, comes to the human consciousness constantly to establish and maintain the true relationship of God and His idea and to destroy the false beliefs of and about man; and finally, it should be added, that the door of human consciousness once opened by an honest, earnest desire to know more of the Christ, Truth, cannot again be closed by the mesmerism of matter so long as the presence of this eternal Christ is recognized and insisted upon.

**The Christ Presence Illustrated**

We may now proceed with our argument. The story of the growth of the Christ-understanding in human experience is set forth in two groups of writings that to Christian Scientists are the most important in all literature—the Bible and the works of the Discoverer of Christian Science. From the Bible first, there are submitted to you three brief and familiar incidents in support of our position that the Christ, even though unrecognized as such, has been ever present and ever available.

Recall, to begin, the experience of Abraham on Mount Moriah about to sacrifice his son, Isaac. Archaeological research in the land of Abram's birth, in his very home city perhaps, has so added to our knowledge of the conditions prevailing there that it is not unreasonable to conclude that at the time of which we are speaking he was still influenced to some extent by his early associations and teaching. Thus, he may still have entertained a somewhat superstitious dread of an avenging God to whom he must yield obedience according to ancient standards, no matter how inhuman the act required. Yet at exactly the right moment he was restrained by the ever-present Christ. The Christ came to him differently than it did to Solomon, but it was a vision so convincing that it stayed his hand in the very act of sacrifice; so complete that it provided a fitting substitute for his son and enabled him to complete his homage to God and satisfy his high sense of obedience.

Next remember Jacob at the brook Jabbok, wrestling with a false sense of substance as real, tormented with fear for himself, his family, and his possessions. Alone in the darkness of the night, he sought divine aid as never before, and the light of the Christ-presence came pouring into his consciousness, so completely transforming his thinking that his whole future experience was characterized by tolerance, brotherly consideration, and co-operation. Prosperity marked, in an outstanding way, the balance of his long and useful career.

A little later David faced the giant of Gath. While the armies of Israel, mesmerized by fear, lay paralyzed before the Philistine hosts, this lad, with a vision of the Christ, went forth humbly and unafraid, and triumphed splendidly. Nor was his vision of the triumphant Christ confined to that experience. Through a long and humanly boisterous career, attended by many a slip and fall, more often than otherwise, he caught the vision of the Christ, though he may not himself have so called it, and was led triumphantly by that vision.

What enabled these ancient ones to realize the presence of the Christ so effectively, you ask? Only their constant, conscious desire for a larger knowledge of God—that yearning desire for good mentioned in the beginning.

**A New Quality**

Keeping the experiences just mentioned clearly in thought as typical of the method whereby the Christ appeared to humanity in days long past, guiding and protecting them, now observe a new Christ-quality, that of heart, the quality coupled with understanding in the petition of the ancient King, beginning to manifest itself. Note how boldly it stands out in the first of three quotations about to be submitted, how it increases in depth and volume in the second, and reaches a full diapason in the third.

First, the words are those of Isaiah: "He shall feed his flock like a shepherd; he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his bosom, and shall gently lead those that are with young." Next, the Master Christian speaks. In describing the reception accorded the Prodigal Son upon his return to the parental roof Jesus says, "But when he [the son] was yet a great way off, his father saw him, and had compassion, and ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him." And finally, the words are those of Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 332): "Father-Mother is the name for Deity, which indicates His tender relationship to His spiritual creation." Gentleness, tenderness, compassion, are here expressed in fullest measure.

This is the new Christ-quality, the quality of "heart." It began to make itself articulate at about the period of Isaiah, assumed definite form and became a vital presence and power through the understanding of Jesus and today has reached its fuller expression in the insistent teaching of Christian Science that God is Love, ever present, eternal, divine, ever manifested through its loving idea, the Christ.

But, at once, it should be noted, this loving Christ-quality, "heart," as we are using the word, must ever fall short of meeting the needs of mankind unless coupled with the characteristic described as "understanding"; that is, the realization that God is all-knowing Mind as well as infinite Love. Therefore, we may now conclude that the "understanding heart" of the Bible is the connecting link through which the divine reaches the human. This link is, of course, the eternal and divine Christ, so marvelously expressed by Jesus, ever appearing and reappearing in human consciousness, there to destroy the illusions of the flesh, "incarnate error" as the Christian Science textbook puts it at page 583.

But until Mrs. Eddy's experience, as related by her and quoted in the beginning, the ever presence of the eternal Christ was unsuspected, or at least not understood in a way which could be practically explained. Having caught the glorious vision, however, it was inevitable for Mrs. Eddy to conclude that the divine mission of the ever-present Christ was to reveal God to man, and forever explain and uphold the unchanging and unchangeable relationship of "Mind and its infinite manifestation" (Science and Health, p. 468). Having reached this conclusion, she became convinced she must share her vision of the Christ with the world. How could this be done? The minds of men were so confused and restricted by the false teaching of centuries, the tangled undergrowth of superstition, mistaken theology, sensualism, greed, ambition, sordidness, that the voice of one "crying in the wilderness" must be pitched in a new and arousing key to attract attention.

The eternal, ever-present Christ, Truth, had healed and delivered her. The presence of that Christ, Truth, must be universally proclaimed. There should be no delay. Of all this there was no question in Mrs. Eddy's thought. Even at this time the character of the task confronting her must have begun to formulate itself in her thought, and perhaps explains why she shrank from it with all the hesitancy of a refined and sensitive nature. It is certain she realized from the beginning that to no other hands could the work be entrusted. Boldly at last she struck out. The waters were strange, the course uncharted, but she had an unfailing and an undeviating compass, an "understanding heart." Listen to her own words if you think this an over-statement: "When the heart speaks, however simple the words, its language is always acceptable to those who have hearts" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 262). So wrote Mrs. Eddy early in her ministry.

**The Language of Heart**

The language of heart! What was this language! First, it must be a language that one sick unto death could understand, a language that would bring to such a one the truth of the healing Christ. It must necessarily be a language which the discouraged and disconsolate could understand, the ministering touch of a comprehending Christ. It must be a language one friendless and alone could understand and feel, a language that would convince him of the very presence of a compassionate and friendly Christ. Such would be the language of heart, such the way to reach men most quickly and effectively. In venturing upon such a pathway of Spirit, Mrs. Eddy was but following in the footsteps of the wisest and best of all men. In addition, she knew that thus she would be found obedient to the divine command, "Freely ye have received, freely give," for had she not herself, indeed, already received in overflowing measure?

But, mark you! in her plan there was something far more than merely "heart." It must be an "*understanding* heart." Human compassion and sympathy, however sincere, were insufficient: that must be made clear to all. No healing could be Christ-healing that was not based on understanding. Understanding, in her plan, was really the essence of Love itself, and must be so comprehended. Therefore, understanding, divine intelligence, Mind and heart, divine Love, must go hand in hand. She knew they could not even appear unless conjoined. They must be found and used in unison. "Get wisdom: and with all thy getting get understanding," thus declared the writer of Proverbs. Significant, indeed, are his words, and furnish us a key, as they did Mrs. Eddy; for understanding as she perceived it, and as we must, is very substance itself, "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

**The Evidence of Things Unseen**

Unseen by the human senses, for example, is divine Life; unheard by the human ear the voice of divine Love, unfelt by a material body the touch of infinite Spirit. Nor can Principle, the one and only source of being, be cognized through the channels of physical smelling and tasting. Notwithstanding these accurate and indisputable declarations of Truth which are basic in Christian Science, it must be said, in passing, contradictory as it may sound, that it is not only admitted, but emphasized, that the human body is very definitely touched and healed by what seems to be the very presence of God as Life, Truth, Love, and Spirit; yet the fact is, and the point to be remembered is, that healing of every sort is accomplished by the Christ-understanding, the Christ-manifestation of the power of Principle, the touching of the human consciousness by the Christ, which so transforms and regenerates it that the body responds with new vigor and health. This *is* understanding; this the evidence of things unseen.

It is the language of heart, words inspired by the Christ-Love alone that conveys this understanding to human consciousness, and opens it to a still further entering of the healing, comforting, regenerating Truth. In exactly this way the wise and loving words and deeds of Christian Scientists are helping in that great work. Many doors are opening to such loving ministry. Perchance the openings are narrow, grudgingly so, yet through even such openings the Christ may enter. Light filters through the tiniest crevice. Once inside, the Christ may be depended upon to do its work. For then it is that the revealing light of the Christ, Truth, dissipates the dense clouds of misunderstanding, thick with misconception, prejudice, superstition, bigotry and fear. These are the mortal mind qualities which darken consciousness, until the way becomes painful and difficult, yet finally they too fade away and disappear in the sunlight of the Christ, Truth, as it penetrates the recesses of long-darkened thought. Through this process men are brought to realize that God is Life, Truth, Love; that man is mental, spiritual, not material, and that heaven is here and now.

The manner in which God manifests Himself to ever-increasing numbers of men, through those individuals whose prayer for an "understanding heart," sincere and genuine, has already brought to them some measure of the revealing Christ, may be thus illustrated: A traveler conducted to a simply furnished hotel room, which is to be home for a few days, quickly establishes for himself what, for lack of a better word, we call "atmosphere." From his personal equipment he produces a book, a picture; perhaps replaces a chair, and in a moment completely changes the character of his environment. A caller entering the room, even though he be a stranger, at once feels something of the mental qualities of the occupant. Almost immediately he gets at least a partial picture of the inner self, the mental self of the one occupying that room.

In a somewhat similar way the words and acts of spiritually enlightened men and women indicate the presence of God; make that presence actual, so real that it is seen and felt. It is felt as power, the power of the Christ-Love in every declaration and decision made by them; for their God-supported and God-inspired statements of Truth destroy and remove hatred, anger, revenge. It is seen as harmony, the harmony of the omniactive Christ-Spirit still manifested through men and women, but destroying apathy, stolidity, stagnation; destroying the belief that there can ever be an absence of activity. It is heard as the voice of good, the "still small voice," the voice of the Christ-Mind, speaking to the inner consciousness of men. God's presence may also be tasted—tasted as joy, the joy of things unseen, the joy of the Christ-Life; that understanding of divine Life which destroys the belief of disease and death. God's presence may even be smelled in the fragrance of good deeds, deeds of kindness, gentleness, compassion; all the result of the operation of the Christ-Principle in human consciousness.

Only this advancing understanding of the Christ, as that Christ is revealed by Christian Science, enables men to comprehend the statement of St. John that "in the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God," and that "without him was not any thing made that was made." Christian Science explains the "Word" as being the very essence of creative Principle, source—that which brings forth, sustains, and perpetuates. Such a creation is alone substantial, for it is wholly mental, spiritual. To perceive this, and to become conscious that man is a part of this creation, means that the door of consciousness is opening, the seemingly advancing yet ever-present Christ is entering.

We have now followed the appearing and reappearing of the Christ down the centuries to the present day; we have seen how it regenerates the human consciousness and restores to man his birthright of spiritual perfection and dominion. The transition from the entirely physical concept of man swayed by appetite, often depraved, human fears and passions, up through a more elevated and moral status to that of spiritual understanding, has been seen as entirely natural and logical. This, moreover, is the road of spiritual achievement and endeavor all men must travel, and traveling this road, we have seen, brings health, happiness, and an abounding sense of good.

Those who have already entered the pathway, and those who are yet to enter, may ponder with profit these words of our Leader: "In hope and faith, where heart meets heart reciprocally blest, drink with me the living waters of the spirit of my life-purpose,—to impress humanity with the genuine recognition of practical, operative Christian Science" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 207).

And now as a parting message, I wish to leave with you a fragrant memory, one redolent of qualities which have ever marked those characters whose service to humanity has placed them highest in the estimation of men. This is the memory of one of Mrs. Eddy's rarest days. Some months subsequent to the dedication of the original Mother Church in Boston, unannounced and unaccompanied except by one faithful attendant, Mrs. Eddy, for the first time, made a pilgrimage to the spot now so precious to her. Entering the church, she first walked slowly, joyously, reverently, to the center of her cherished "prayer in stone," as she loved to think and speak of The Mother Church. There, for a few moments under the soft glow of the amber dome, she stood in voiceless thanksgiving; on the steps leading to the platform she knelt in silent prayer; then mounting the steps she reached the first desk, and here with deepest feeling repeated aloud the ninety-first Psalm; now moving to the second desk, the words of a beloved hymn came flooding from her overflowing heart. No words more grandly epitomize her life nor more fittingly describe the humility and confidence of a life hid with Christ in God.

She prayed:

Guide me, O Thou great Jehovah!
Pilgrim through this barren land:
I am weak, but Thou art mighty,
Hold me with Thy pow'rful hand.
Bread of heaven! Feed me till I want no more.

Open is the crystal fountain,
Whence the healing waters flow:
And the fiery cloudy pillar
Leads me all my journey through.
Strong Deliv'rer! Still Thou art my strength and shield.

(C. S. Hymnal, No. 134, old edition.)

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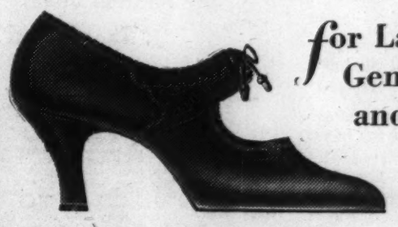
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

# Brightening the Snowdrift Where You Are

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

## Accessories: Skates and Skis

### New Designs Invade Winter Carnival—Pink Is Good

By Helen Johnson Keyes

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

New York

SKI SUITS are as fine an illustration as exists of the fact that today the thoroughly suitable and comfortable thing is the smart thing. One can get many laughs out of pictures taken in the 1890's and even so recently as 15 years ago of women endeavoring to enjoy sports in about the same costumes that they wore for shopping or for that time-consuming occupation, "paying calls."

As good sense becomes more and more the criterion of style, individual features associate themselves with costumes designed for particular activities; they become fixed in the style picture just because they are best qualified to assist skill by promoting comfort.

As skiing is a sport involving many spills, the desiderata are first, a design without any fly-away parts, one, in other words, which renders falls as harmless as possible; and, second, materials that are moisture-proof.

**The Foundation Design**

Suits, therefore, are built fundamentally of trousers and jacket. The standardized trousers are of ankle-length, come up high on the waist, and are very roomy, although the tendency is to decrease their unnecessary bagginess. However, they do bag over at the bottom, covering the tight, woven cuffs which clasp the ankles in a conspiracy against the entrance of snow. The jackets are usually of hip-length and constructed with "action pleats," that give expansion during exercise to the tailored silhouette.

These garments are made in most cases of cravenetted snow cloth. Melton cloth is a yet heavier waterproofed fabric which is used for certain de luxe suits. The jackets are interlined with wool and lined with jersey.

**Essentials Named Accessories**

To these basic parts are added a number of "accessories," which despite their selling name, are essentials. For instance, there is the turtle-neck sweater which one must wear under the suit jacket for warmth and for dryness; and the socks, mittens, scarf and cap, en suite, without which one could not go forth. And the very important heavy-soled, ankle-high boots of sturdy brown leather, processed with oils to keep the snow water out, and built, too, with the idea of gravity, or a pull groundward for the leaping gazelles whose aim is, after a jump, to clutch terra firma again and ride upon it.

In addition to these essential accessories there are a number of contributing accessories, for although skiing is always a cold sport, it may be more or less so according to locality and season. Therefore it is wise to purchase a number of additional units which can be worn or not.

Among the smartest of these contributing units is a Shaker-knit oversweater which Lord & Taylor has. It is low-necked, sleeveless, and rather low under the arms. Knit loosely of soft, coarse wool, it is full of stretch. Very practical, too, is a chamois waistcoat which can be worn between sweater—or even oversweater—and jacket. Then there are scarfs.

**Color Schemes**

Navy blue is, on the whole, the smartest foundation color. Brown is well-liked, also; and bright green is a lovely hue against the snow. The basic color is always used for the trousers, the contrast, when there is one, being kept for the jacket. The jacket may be in a check or plaid that repeats the color of the pants and adds other hues to it; or it may be identical with the trousers and, perhaps, trimmed with a second color or a paler shade of the basic color; or it may be a solid-toned contrast. For instance, Lord and Taylor shows a pink snow-cloth hip-length jacket which can be combined with any color offered. Sweaters, scarfs, mittens, socks are either of the contrasting color or of white. Or, as is the case with some very popular Czechoslovakian knit accessories, of white patterned in the contrast hue.

Many of the caps ignore perfection of comfort. Berets—or what we used to call "tams"—skull caps with top knots; and Norwegian caps with vizers—an excellent protection against sun-glare—still leave the ears out in the cold. A very new model not open to this criticism is an Esquimo hood, which not only protects the ears but wraps the neck in a cape, adding a further protection against the trickle of snow.

**Variants**

We have attributed to the ski suit a standard pattern only slightly varied by details. There are, however, a few models which have behind their design a somewhat different idea. One of these is a knee-length trouser worn with long white gaiters of water-proofed canvas buttoning smartly up the sides. It is very handsome but not so impervious to snow as the solid bulwark of pants. Worn with a white jacket, however, it is a dramatic suit and sure to attract attention.

Lord and Taylor likes particularly its "Hans Brinker" ski suit, with a short double-breasted rather bell-hop jacket, whose two tapering lines of big buttons are very dashing. A Russian tunic with a trick design appliquéd in strips of colored cloth, is also exciting.

Exclusive with Lord and Taylor are some Tyrolean suits, no two alike, and very showy with revers, gilets and big globular buttons of silver. Splendidly tailored and yet very gay and vibrant with the peasant influence, now so good, these costumes carry one in thought to the Alps and are not too colorful nor dashing to be desirable.

**Skating**

The ski suit is being more and more used for skating, and is altogether comfortable for that sport. Some of the Tyrolean models just described add a skating skirt to be worn outside of the trousers. This makes a very warm costume.

Lord and Taylor features also two types of skating skirt, one buttoned down the front and the other only knee length and widely gored. The latter type may be of corduroy or of velveteen, and a very bright lining reveals itself in swirls of advancing and retreating color as the skater dashes about.

The ski suit, however, is more and more the one worn for all winter sports, and even for promenading with baby carriages in the wintry paths of country and suburbs! Perhaps fashion, repenting her of the hardships inflicted on women when they were obliged to go skating and tobogganing in street costumes, will soon decree in compensation that we be permitted to go shopping and lunching in our snow suits when Boreas and Jack Frost have collaborated on the weather.

Left and Center: By Forbath and Rejane
Right By Dorvyne

Left—Imported Skating Costume of Black Sheer, Trimmed With Black and White Pompon Balls. Matching Pill Box Hat and Contrasting White Knit Gloves With Black Pompons. Center—Ski Trousers of Cravenetted Brown Snow Cloth, Lumberjack Jacket in Brown, Orange and Natural. Cap of Orange Felt Protecting Ears. Both Costumes Shown by B. Altman & Co. Right—Schiaparelli's New Ski Suit of Dark Green Felt Cloth Worn With Sweater, Scarf and Cap in Bright Red Hand-Crochet. Leather Palms to Cloth Mittens Grip Ski Poles Effectively.

## Radio Columnist-Playmaker

### She Convinced an Editor That Programs Are News

By Marjorie Shuler

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

WHEN she was more than 30 and had never worked except for a few weeks on the stage, Charlotte Geer created a new job for herself which she has held for 11 years. Now, never having read a detective story, with her collaborator, Richard Salisbury, she is writing two mystery scripts a week sponsored by a Newark company over Station WOR, Newark, N. J.

When she was a child Mrs. Geer had two ambitions—to be a columnist and to write a play. Already she has realized the first and seems well on the way to fulfilling her second aim.

Neither Mrs. Geer's own family nor her husband's believed in work for women and then back in 1923 at a friend's home she and her husband heard one of those new things they called radios. They went downradio station had to know how to play the piano so that she could "pinch-hit" in case of need. Once when a whole program took place as scheduled, Mrs. Geer thought it was so remarkable that she gave an entire column to describing the event. She remembers especially the strange diction and the queer pronunciation of musical terms from the hopeful young boys who "took a chance on radio announcing."

Mrs. Geer decided that the people who went out for distance with their radios should meet, so she announced a time and place and 60 men turned up, the beginning of the DX Club, which now has 3000 members all over the world.

From her close association with radio, Mrs. Geer believes that "sponsors and agents are proceeding under the false premise that broadcasts should be like night clubs." She says that the urban listeners are in the minority, while throughout the country are simple home people who never saw a night club and never want to and who look for the kind of program over the air which belongs in their own simple and unsophisticated homes. She thinks that there should be more good drama and she rejoices at the new trend toward better music on the air, although she believes that this is more the result of having exhausted other forms of entertainment than a real knowledge on the part of program builders that this is what people want.

Pach Bros.

Mrs. Charlotte Geer, Radio Columnist and Script Writer.

town the next day, which happened to be Saturday, spent $450 on a tall box surmounted by a big black horn, had the radio installed and all evening listened to what Mrs. Geer calls "horrible sounds." But at least the sounds fired her imagination. She sat down and wrote revisions of the features which she had heard on the air and mailed them to the Newark Evening News.

Down at the Newark Evening News they had just decided that radio had no place in a newspaper because it was not "news." Mrs. Geer's manuscript was plunked on the editor's desk. The editor opened it and said radio is news. So on April Fool's Day, 1923, she began to work for the munificent sum of $25 a week, and thereby became one of the first radio columnists in the East.

**Early Days**

She didn't know much about writing. So her column began as an intimate rehearsal of the things which she, her husband and her 3-year-old daughter heard over the air. All kinds of funny things happened in those first radio days. People who were announced to go on the air had a habit of not turning up, and any telephone girl who was hired by a

the theater, should have some programs which are suitable for adults and some for children.

It is interesting to watch a rehearsal for one of the Geer-Salisbury scripts. They have exactly nine minutes in which to introduce their characters, establish a setting and make their audience care whether or not there is a mystery connected with one of these people. The script is introduced in its several copies, one to the announcer, who acts as stage manager, and one to each of the players. It may be Patricia Peardon, age 10, who is a member of the cast, and if so Miss Peardon produces her yellow pencil just as the other players do, that changes in the script proposed by the announcer can be instantly noted down. Miss Peardon has not seen her script before, any more than have the other players, but she goes at it as whole-heartedly as they do, with facial expression and gestures acting out her lines. The script is speeded up here, a line cut out there and the performance as closely knit as possible before it is tried out with the microphones. Another rehearsal later in the day and the actors are ready for the moment when the broadcast actually goes out on the air.

They are hopeful, also, of many letters, since sponsors regard letter-writing as the truest indication of the interest which the program has aroused. (A somewhat unfortunate measure, since some of the most critical radio listeners never write letters.) In this particular case, however, the Scarsdale Women's Club, which publishes lists of approved radio programs, has given the Geer-Salisbury scripts one of the highest ratings for mystery numbers on the air.

## On Seeing the Obvious

*Adventures in Homemaking*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

IT HAS long been a truism that we walk carelessly on lowly violets without ever seeing them until their fragrance reminds us to step more carefully. We realize that we pass, entirely unnoticed, many beauties of nature or of man's devising, because we are too busy about our own affairs to heed them.

In the same way we often fail to see opportunities for material advancement which are lying as thickly about us as are the blades of grass on a spring-time lawn.

It is, enigmatically enough, the obvious which often escapes our attention. Not long ago an editor of one of the leading magazines for women said to me, "I should be so happy if I could make women understand that what we want for the pages of my magazine, and what we are glad to pay liberally for, is not a lot of flowery imagination, but the plain, homely discoveries which thousands of women are making daily in their own kitchens. Will you please try to get my message to them in any way that you can?" And so I am passing on that plea.

Recently a woman was reading a page of "discoveries" in a magazine. Three times during her reading she exclaimed, "Why, that's no discovery, I have been doing that for years!" Ah, but the point was that there were a good many women who had not thought of it, and so the woman who realized that it might be a helpful suggestion sent it to the editor, and received a check for it. Editors know that a short cut in housework, or an easier way to do something, or an unusual dessert, have their reading public.

* * *

Last autumn I spent a week-end with friends in a small country town. While there I was told of a project which the women's organization of the local church had conducted for several years. It was an entirely new idea to me and it remained in my thoughts.

After I reached home I spoke to several people about this plan of the little country church and found that none of them had ever heard of it.

For three months that project kept occurring to me, and finally I wrote a short article about it and sent it to a magazine with a note to the editor saying, "This project seemed novel to me. Does it seem so to you?" In a very few days I received a letter from the editor saying, "We are very much interested. We are accepting your story for publication. Will you please supply us with this additional information?" Then followed a few questions as to how committees were appointed and how the plans were carried out. These were easy to answer.

* * *

The check which came in an early mail was so liberal that I felt that part of it should go to the church where the plan had, apparently, originated. I was glad to surprise them with some money which they say will help them materially with their finances.

The point I am trying to make is that it required no particular writing ability to tell the simple story of that project. Many a woman in the country church might have written the story, only she didn't think of it.

What novel discovery or adventure are you overlooking?

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

## Clever Ways With Carrots

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Carrots should find their place in the family fare more frequently than they do. Served in a variety of ways this is easily accomplished. Many people who do not care for carrots served alone will relish them in combination with other vegetables.

**Potato and Carrot Pudding**

Dice
1 cup uncooked carrots and
1 cup uncooked potatoes. Put through the food chopper and measure the pulp again, adding more carrots and potatoes if there are not two cupfuls. Sift
1 teaspoon baking soda and
1 cup flour, stirring this into the potato and carrot pulp. Stir in
1 cup sugar
1 cup seedless raisins
Pinch of salt
1 teaspoon ground cinnamon
1 teaspoon ground nutmeg and
½ cup melted butter. Add
1 cup chopped nut meats. Put into a buttered mold and steam. Serve with cream or favorite pudding sauce.

**Scalloped Carrots and Onions**

Slice enough
Carrots to make three cups and boil till tender in salt water. Chop finely
1 cup cooked onions. Butter a baking dish and arrange a layer of carrots in the bottom. Cover this with a layer of onions and then put the remainder of the carrots on top. Pour over this
1 cup milk thickened with
1 tablespoon flour. Cover the top of the dish with
Bread crumbs and dot generously with
Butter.

**Carrots and Corned Beef**

Reheat a can of corned beef and arrange on a platter. Around the sliced corned beef lay buttered slices of boiled carrots cut lengthwise. The corned beef and carrot flavors combine deliciously.

**Carrot Timbales**

Wash and scrape and cut into slices
Carrots to make four cups. Cook until tender, adding
2 tablespoons butter. Drain and mash. Beat in
2 eggs, and add
Pepper and
Salt to taste. Put the mixture into buttered timbale molds. Set the molds in a pan of hot water, cover with buttered paper and bake for 15 minutes.

**Raw Carrot and Cream Cheese**

Shape cream cheese into the form of carrots. Roll each piece into grated carrot, covering the surface well. At the large end of each "cheese carrot" insert a sprig of parsley. This is an attractive way of serving raw carrots.

**Glazed Carrots With Peas**

Scrape three medium-sized carrots and slice into quarter-inch slices. Boil for 15 minutes in salted water, then drain and put into a pan
¼ cup butter
½ cup sugar and
1 teaspoon of mint leaves, finely chopped. Cook slowly until the carrot slices are soft and well glazed. Drain, heat and season to taste
1 can of French peas. Heap the peas in the center of the serving dish and arrange the glazed carrots around them.

## Pink of Perfection

The contemporary Age of Innocence clothes itself in rose-petal pink. Not only in the evenings but during active sports and in the bleachers, and more remarkably yet, in the briny surf of southern seas. It dyes and fashions into little capes the dingy feathers of the ragged ostrich till they look like the flushed clouds of a hundred sunsets; and it softens with the pale cast of blossoms the rugged tweeds of the British uplands. All pink is now the pink of perfection.

## A Valentine Tree

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A Valentine Tree has numerous possibilities for the clever hostess. One seen was made of a bare branch of a fruit tree given a fairy glitter with silver paint. The silvery tree was then set upright in a flower pot covered with red crepe paper tied around with narrow silver ribbon. Red paint would be just as effective for decorating the pot; and the earth in it can be concealed, if desired, with shredded red or green cellophane.

Upon this particular Valentine Tree—used as a centerpiece—strings of small red paper hearts, strung on red baby ribbon, were draped.

Other valentines that could decorate the tree just as appropriately, and do double duty as favors, would be red tarletan bags filled with candy kisses. A variety of paper valentines of all sizes and descriptions may also trim a valentine tree.

To announce an engagement, write the names of the couple inside each valentine, and invite each guest to pluck one off the tree as the ice cream is served.

For a club or young folks' party arrange a valentine contest. Supply scissors, paste, rulers, mottoes and paper. Give a prize of a heart-shaped box of candy for the funniest or prettiest valentine.

## Fashion Nuggets

The fob has returned as an ornament, either, as of old, to serve as an attachment on a watch or merely to dangle decoratively on a lapel or elsewhere. In its latter capacity it recalls a now obsolete use of the word, "fob," meaning a swindle! The short watch chain which is usually designated by the term derives its appellation from that of the little pocket near the waistband of a man's trousers, this pocket being known sartorially as the "fob." Here was carried the watch and to this watch was sometimes attached the little chain with a seal or other ornament; and it soon took over the designation that originally belonged to its locale.

* * *

The full skirt of the robe de style is undergoing a change. By means of four gores a bell shape is produced which eliminates the ripples and billows. It is asked, "Will these gores ultimately modify street skirts?"

* * *

Padded rolls (outside of the financial district) are used for halter necks on décolletages, and as trimmings for high necklines.

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*The Recipes*
on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

## The Shortest Day

THESE words are written during the long evening of the shortest day of the year. I am sitting in a still, silent world; so silent that the oil rushing up the lamp wick sounds like a din of traffic. The fields are shining under the full moon; and naked poplars rise up, towering hundreds of feet towards the heavens—or so it seems in this fairy-play with time and height and distance. My neighbor's cottage has withdrawn itself another quarter-mile. Its washed walls gleam pale-green, with a lozenge of orange for a lamplit window. The moon has dropped a silver of herself on to the wet thatch.

In a field beyond a bonfire still smolders, with a tall spear of smoke stuck into it, motionless as a rake-handle—a *silver* rake! I can see an occasional flicker of brown flame, dull and sullen, darting from the base of that silver column. But it is all silent—remote: the last of the shortest day's work: the cleaning up, the sacrifice, the burnt offering. I cannot even smell it. I can smell nothing as I step out of my cottage door into the moonlight, treading like a cat on the wet brick paths. I can smell nothing except the crystals of the moon, the icy perfume of nothingness that is not cold enough for frost or warm enough for thaw.

* * *

EVERYTHING IS CONFUSED with time. Time has been a tangible object, like a fog, all day long; playing the oddest tricks with things, people, moods, and ideas. Beginning after breakfast at my normal occupation, I found myself sitting in my study, suddenly giving way to that indefensible trick of soliloquizing aloud. I was murmuring irrelevant words quite dissociated from my task. "The year's end creeps on," I murmured and repeated, as though I were an actor memorizing a tag from an Elizabethan tragedy.

What was at the back of my mind, creeping into the forefront of consciousness? Was the Year really a personality; at this moment so convulsed in an agony of emotion—an agony of farewell, of back-looking—that it could impress itself as a voice, an identity, and appear thus expressive to a mortal at his work?

Somehow or other, we have been at this tête-à-tête all day. One incident after another has cropped up to emphasize the drama of it. To begin with: when I came downstairs this morning I lit the oil stove and the lamp, put the kettle on, sucked an orange, and then pulled aside the curtain in order to peer out at a world still moonlit. Before I could notice the eastern daylight filtering into the western moonlight, I sensed a faint fluttering in a fold of the curtain. It was so unexpected, so near, so *confidential*, that my heart began to beat. Most carefully I unplied the fold of the curtain and there clung a tortoise-shell butterfly; perfect, unbroken, the bloom of its wings unfingered.

It was quite motionless now. My movement had only made it stir in its hybernate sleep. Gently I let the curtain fold over it again. I could do nothing else. It would be cruel to put the fairy out of doors into the drenched air. Grass, stones, bricks, everything was wet with an indefinable winter wetness. That world, half deliquescent, would have destroyed this summer-child in a moment. I might as well have flung a violet into a sewer.

* * *

THAT LITTLE FAIRY, however, must have been stirring throughout the day, though I had forgotten it; forgotten even to mention it, or to warn the cat. But some dim dream has been animating those fragile wings, for tonight, when we were sitting at the supper table and I was cutting the bread, the butterfly appeared from nowhere, alighting with a brittle gasp of wing-draft right on the blade of the knife as it was about to plunge into the loaf. I sat transformed to rock, timeless, seasonless, an eternal onlooker. I sank into a mood of inescapable frustration, such as one feels when reading an elusive lyric by Mr. De la Mare. The symbolism of this event was too big for the incident of it. Who *was* this visitant? What terrifying metamorphosis had taken place? Was this creature some Daphne, imploring me to notice her disguise and her despair? I could almost have cried out in my uncertainty. She might have been the very spirit of summer; the glory, the perfume, the magical noons and riot of flowers, the sweat and golden labor, the love and sleep and harvest. Poor soul; perhaps she was hoping that these had come again with the half-warm sunshine through the windowpane for an hour today! But why should she come tonight, alighting on the bread, the knife, in this allegorical way?

* * *

THE PROBLEM WAS too theatrical for my country wits, and I escaped from it with a laugh, a hidden tenderness. Carefully lifting the fairy on the back of the knife, I carried her to the open fireplace. There, in one of the innumerable crannies worn by the domestic centuries in the brickwork, I gently persuaded the dazed creature to hide. It is late at night now, and she is still there, warm and snug. Perhaps her dream is still entrancing her. But she has long to wait before it may come true, before she can flutter into warm sunshine again, and drink the dew from next year's flowers.

Yes, the shortest day has been quite uneventful. Over this isolated spot, this ancient house and garden, wrapped in a silver sunmist, the eight hours of daylight have fluttered past as vague and elusive as the little creature so deluded by them. But as I stand now, preparing to lock up for the night, I can recall a hundred miniature dramas in which I have shared since the morning. Properly composed, they would make a volume as large as a novel by Proust. But by tomorrow I shall have forgotten them all, except the one which I have recorded. But that is sufficient to feed human life, the insatiable hunger of the mind and spirit; one incident selected out of an infinity of events, on the shortest day of the year.

RICHARD CHURCH

## Swiss-Italian Border

ACROSS the soft, fresh snow came the muffled barking of dogs. There was no other sound to break the penetrating silence, save an oft-repeated howling of the icy blast which swept down from the jagged mountain peaks. On our left a thick wall of ice spanned the zigzag ascent; whilst on the right we peered into a deep ravine, where dwarf pine trees grew closely packed together, as if finding warmth in close proximity. Buttoning our coats more tightly, we pushed onward to the pass, conquering the last stiff climb with that breathless exhilaration felt only at such heights.

There it lay at last. Tucked away at the end of the valley, grimly encircled by mountains clothed in snow, and apparently having no outlet.

The wind, boisterously insistent, flung upon our ears the distant chopping of logs. Anticipation glowed warmly in our veins.

As we stepped into the Pass, an amazing thing happened. Quite suddenly the atmosphere changed—hot, noonday sun beat down across the valley. It might have been the Lombardian plains in summer. Following a quick impulse, we took off our coats and mufflers. "Yes, it is warm, but only for two or three hours," remarked our guide. "Soon the shadows will lengthen, and then the cold chill of the Alpine night. Come; we must not linger long."

In this bright light the dazzling snow became myriad dancing opalescent points, painted by fairy fingers—a magic world built on a sea of ice. Farther ahead, mules, dragging heavy sleighs laden with pine logs, were making new tracks across the snow. Bounding in front, coats flecked with wind-blown flakes, frolicked several fine St. Bernard dogs, the heroes of the Pass. For awhile we listened to glowing stories of their brave rescues of travelers lost in the drifts.

* * *

THEN, VENTURING FURTHER, we found, embedded deep in snow, an ancient stone. Other stones there were, but only one marked the otherwise unnoticed boundary between Switzerland and Italy. With quickened interest, we gazed into the silent distance. Already a slow haze clouded the flaming sun. Swiftly the ranges changed from glistening blue and white to somber gray, their shadows lengthening along our path. The Alpine night was close upon us—and, somewhat chilled, we turned. There, almost at our feet, safe in the shelter of a low rock ledge, a tiny cluster of Alpine anemones bloomed.

Courtesy of the National Museum, Athens, Greece, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HALL OF VASES: *An Oil Painting by Mrs. Josephine Demas*

THE Hall of Vases in the Museum in Athens contains some important archaic collections from all parts of Greece; therefore a visit to this place is one of the attractive and indispensable experiences in the schedule of the tourist in Athens.

Craters, amphoras, urns, are before us—slender, elegant in their antique refinement of design, or monumental, but always simple and beautiful—a vision of an epoch that lives on for its very aestheticism.

With the key of the museum atmosphere particularly well rendered, the painter presents us a part of the Hall of Vases. Her picture is sincere in its details, the colors harmonious, bringing out the various reds of the terra-cotta shades, as well as the gray-green patches in the vases of Boeotia, Crete and the Dipylon.

This interior is an interesting example of modern Greek painting. A work by Mrs. Josephine Demas has found a place in the last International Exhibition in Venice and another has recently been acquired by the Ministry of Education for its picture gallery.

## Sky Change

THERE are thin curls of smoke drifting from the chimneys, which I shall presently sniff—wood smoke, pungent and pleasant. But now I must pause to look at the earth and the sky—the earth a white dazzle out beyond the faintly blue shadow of the mountain, until it grades through gray to the strong blue of the far eastern hills; and over it the sky, always splendid and always surprising. Even when it is merely blue, the sky is forever a miracle when you are made suddenly aware of it. But it is seldom merely blue when I see it from my mountain pasture at the end of a winter day.

This afternoon it was a great peacock feather. The entire eastern heavens were broken by bands of clouds, with deep sky spaces between. The upper belts of open sky were exactly that mysterious green-blue of the outer band of the feather, while the lower belts shaded more and more to purple till, on the horizon, the eastern hills were the deep glowing purple of the eye. The clouds between, touched with sunset, were slowly and softly blushed to rose, and the shadow from the mountain behind me stretched out over the miles of snow toward this great peacock feather sky like a whisper of amethyst.

Another day, early in March, as I emerged into the upper pasture at quarter of five, the entire eastern sky above the horizon hills was a smooth, translucent dome of clear robin's egg blue, while the mountains below it marched into the north the much lighter blue of the zenith. The vast shadow of my mountain was blue, also, as it reached its cold fingers out across the snow-covered valley. The whole silent world was a rhapsody in blue.

Not long after I sat by the fire in my study, reading, and suddenly the page turned pink. I glanced up, to see through the window a pink sunset flushing everything—sky and snow and powdered trees and even the bare gray trunks of the maples. But later still, when twilight had come, and I went to the windows to draw the shades, I looked out upon a sky, and upon all the snow beneath it, as wonderfully blue as the music of "Aida," with a rich, velvety dusk of mystery to give it depth. . . .

From the red chimneys below comes to me, in the clean air, the perfume of fires made with wood of my cutting. My toil today promises another season of warmth and cheer. —From "New England Vista," by WALTER PRICHARD EATON. (Boston: Wilde.)

## Our First Visitor—Mr. Murphy

MY MOTHER'S guest-room is worthy of mention. Its name might really have been—Peace.

Outside one could hear the contented song-talk of many birds. Sometimes the crunch of a footstep on gravel, occasionally the slow rumble of a wagon down the lane, but all the sounds were slow and leisurely. There was no bustle, no hurry.

Always—or so it seemed—sweet scents from the garden were being wafted in. Lilac, and lilies and wallflowers. Even in winter the window let in a woody odour of old leaves or of bruised evergreens. . . .

In one corner there was a hanging cupboard of dark oak with carvings of a Tudor rose upon the panels and on the door.

By the window was a chair, wide and roomy, with a high back and a soft cushion. At the foot of the bed was a table, and on it lay the Book of Psalms.

If rooms can cherish memories, that room must hold many, for a procession of men, some obscure, and some who were notable, came to occupy it.

I like to remember the rare and beautiful deference with which my father treated his guests, and the thoughtful courtesy which made my mother rather renowned as a hostess. I think such deference and such courtesy must be nearly allied to "mercy which blesses him that gives and him that takes."

One of the first—perhaps the very first—of these guests was Mr. Murphy.

He was not a stranger, for more than once he had sojourned for an hour at the house in the valley; but when a man spends a night under your roof, he becomes more intimately your friend than any number of isolated teatimes could make him.

Mr. Murphy was grave but not austere. He never forgot the children in the house. He addressed them, not with benevolent aloofness, but intimately and by name. At meal-times he included them in the conversations. Those alert eyes watching him, the agile minds weighing the things he said and the way he looked as he said them, took in more than even Mr. Murphy knew. Though he knew how good it is to go adventuring beyond the accustomed boundary, and that is why he told us tales about China.

He saw that topsy-turvy land through loving eyes. . . . Sometimes Mr. Murphy read extracts from letters with a Chinese postmark. I have forgotten all about the purport of them, but Mr. Murphy's voice and the look in his eyes as he read, are set indelibly on memory's page.—FAY INCHFAWN, in "A Book of Remembrance." (London: Ward, Lock.)

## *Bayberry Candles Burning*

THESE flowers of flame, that bloom this wintry night,
Give more than simple candle's gracious light.
They light far, sandy lanes beside the dunes
Where bayberry scents the hot, autumnal noons;
Where woodbine splashes scarlet on gray stones
And glowing sumac lifts its heavy cones.

Far sandy lanes that end upon the shore—
There salt winds blow and foaming breakers roar,
This quiet room resounds—the winds and the sea
Repeat again their grand antiphony.

ADA FRANCES ALMY

## Self-Government

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

OF ALL the contributions an individual may make to the welfare of society, none is more helpful than an example of self-government. A self-governed citizen is a desirable neighbor, a reliable business associate, and a promoter of safety, security, and peace. However inconspicuous his affairs, he gives assurance of stability; for his life is not subject to the changing tides of fear, panic, or popular beliefs. Such a one is properly likened to the wise man of Jesus' parable who "built his house upon a rock"—neither rain, nor floods, nor wind can move him.

Such self-government as this, of course, is of far deeper significance than mere self-reliant stolidity. As a matter of fact, there is nothing in what we know as merely material selfhood that can ever be relied on in times of stress and strain. But the part of humanhood called character indicates with undeniable finality that behind and supporting the spiritual qualities which enable anyone to outride earthly storms, there is divine causation, infinite Principle, God. Christian Science teaches that men may always govern their human lives aright if they will obey, in everyday experience, this divine Principle.

Whoever admits that God exists must necessarily concede that the entire universe, including man, is created and governed after the divine plan. Moreover, since God is perfect His creation must also be perfect; and thus logic requires the admission that the work of God is characterized by permanency, harmony, and exactitude.

But what of contrary appearances? What of the woe and want, disease and death, which rise on every hand to blight and belittle the lives of men? Yes, what of matter itself? Christian Science answers these questions by declaring all aspects of evil to be false beliefs, materialistic concepts. It insists that all temporal troubles are of the nature of the old-time superstition that the earth is flat, and that all illusions, like this one, disappear from human thought before a knowledge of divine facts.

So Christian Science urges men to find human betterment by cherishing the spiritual ideas of God, rather than by believing the inaccurate testimony of the five physical senses. One who governs himself according to this rule will gain greatly in peace and poise, because he will receive from the perfectness of God ample spiritual inspiration for daily living. Freed from the idolatrous fear of materialism, he will become receptive to the sagacity, activity, and joy which are the real man's heritage as the son of God. How marvelous dominion is to him who perceives that spirituality, not mortal conditions, is the one determinant!

The individual who learns to be self-governed by conforming his thinking to what he knows of God's government will find himself unafraid in the midst of depression, revolution, or panic. Because he knows that his affairs are ordered by divine law, he is very certain that they cannot be disordered by mortal fear. Such a one can confidently echo Paul's protest of spiritual triumph, "I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content." How so? Because in any place the qualities of God—courage, intelligence, strength, and so on—are instantly available and completely adequate for meeting human needs.

The advantage of demonstrating the divine government, even in the trivialities of human experience, is obvious. On page 429 of her God-inspired book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "We must begin, however, with the more simple demonstrations of control, and the sooner we begin the better." Many have been greatly encouraged to take higher steps when, through learning that God governs, they have lost such disturbing fears as fear of the dark, of crowds, or of mountain highways; fear of criticism, and similar beliefs.

It is an act of brotherly love to achieve self-government because of the example it furnishes mankind. But because, as Christian Science shows, all evil is a mistaken sense, any individual correction of that mistake will lessen, and to this extent aid in ultimately utterly blotting out, its total effect. For this reason Christian Scientists wake to realize that God's perfect government will enter the affections of men and rule out such mockeries of reality as fear, hatred, and greed. Indeed, they are constantly affirming, as Jesus did, that God does govern; and these reverent affirmations dispel discontent from their only stronghold—human thinking.

A self-governed man, keeping his mental attitude well balanced in an understanding of spiritual reality, is not misled into idle talk or thought about other people's business. He knows that all the trouble of the world is due to ignorance of the fact that God is the actual Life of man, and he seeks to remedy human woe by demonstrating God's government. Under the marginal heading "True government of man," Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 420), "Truth not error, Love not hate, Spirit not matter, governs man." As a statement of fact, this wonderful assertion is susceptible of human proof.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech.)

## Speaking Before The King

I HAD known for some days ahead of time that I would have to speak a piece before the King. Unless you have been up against a thing like that, you don't know the sinking feeling that grips you. I thought for a long time about what I was going to say. Then I tried to write something. But somehow, it all fell flat when I tried it alone behind the locked door of my room. So I paid a man £2 to prepare a speech for me. I think he did about twenty-five dollars worth of writing before he had it right; anyway, I felt much relieved when I saw his fine long sentences and expensive words.

Through the chairman's introduction and other formalities, I sat nervously awaiting my turn. Peary got up and in his fine direct way, told the story of reaching the Pole. He was roundly applauded. I think the Englishmen more than Americans appreciated what Peary had done. For so many generations English seafarers had sought the Northwest Passage and the Pole.

My turn was next. To be on the safe side, I had kept my speech in my hand through it all. I looked out over the sea of faces in front of us. As I remember, there were ten thousand people in the hall. There was standing room only. The galleries were packed. And when Peary spoke, you could hear a pin drop. I don't think I ever felt a strain quite so much. And now I had to get up to speak.

"Thank God!" I thought, "I have my speech all ready and don't have to worry!"

The chairman turned to me and bowed. Applause broke out. It was an hospitable audience. On wooden legs I stood up and moved forward as in a dream. In my hand I gripped the paper that was my speech. I reached the edge of the platform. Imagine my horror on looking down to discover that in my nervousness I had torn my £2 piece to bits!

I *had* to speak. Somehow I got through it. But what I said is lost to posterity as far as I am concerned because I don't remember a word of it. However, the crowd seemed to like it. Not only did the people clap, but they cheered.—From "The Log of Bob Bartlett." (New York: Putnam.)

## Samospráva

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

ZE VŠEHO, čím jedinec může přispěti k blahobytu společnosti, nejužitečnější je příklad samosprávy. Sebe spravující občan je žádoucím sousedem, spolehlivým obchodním společníkem a podpůrce bezpečí, jistoty a pokoje. I když jsou jeho záležitosti nepatrné, on dává ujištění stálosti, neboť jeho život není podroben měnícím se proudům strachu, paniky neb u lidu oblíbených věření. O takovém člověku se může říci správně, že se podobá onomu moudrému muži v jednom podobenství Ježíše, který "ustavěl dům svůj na skále"—ani déšť, ani záplavy ani vítr jim nemohou pohnouti.

Taková samospráva ovšem má mnohem hlubší význam než pouhá na sebe se spoléhající tupá trpělivost. Vskutku není ničeho v tom, co známe jako pouhé hmotné bytí, na co bychom se mohli vůbec spolehnouti v době nátlaku a napnutí. Ale ta část lidského bytí, která se nazývá karakter, naznačuje s nepopiratelnou úplností, že za duchovními vlastnostmi je božská příčina, nekonečný Princip, Bůh; podporující duchovní vlastnosti, které každému umožňují přenésti se přes zemské bouře. Křesťanská Věda učí, že lidé mohou ovládati správně svoje lidské životy, jestliže poslechnou při každodenní zkušenosti tento božský Princip.

Kdokoli dozná, že Bůh existuje, nutně musí připustiti, že celý vesmír, v němž je zahrnut člověk, je stvořen a spravován podle božského plánu. A dále, protože Bůh je dokonalý, Jeho stvoření musí býti dokonalé; takto logika vyžaduje doznání, že práce Boží je vyznačena stálostí, harmonií a přesností.

Ale co o opáčných úkazech? Co o nedostatku a žalu, nemoci a smrti, které povstávají na všech stranách, aby zkazily a zmenšily životy lidí? Ano, co o samé hmotě? Křesťanská Věda odpovídá na tyto otázky prohlášením, že všechny zjevy zla jsou falešná věření, materialistické pojmy. Stojí na tom, že všechny dočasné nesnáze mají povahu starodávné pověry o zemi, že je plochá, že všechny podobné přeludy zmizejí z lidské myšlenky při poznání božských faktů.

Takto Křesťanská Věda pobádá lidi, aby našli lidské zlepšení zachováváním duchovních idejí spíše než věřením nepřesnému svědectví pěti tělesných smyslů. Ten, který sebe spravuje podle tohoto pravidla nabude velice pokoje a rovnováhy, protože obdrží z dokonalosti Boží dostatečné duchovní nadchnutí k dennímu žití. Jsa osvobozen od modlářského strachu materialismu, stane se schopným přijmouti moudrost, činnost a radost, které jsou dědictvím pravého člověka jako syna Božího. Jak podivuhodnou je vládnoucí moc tomu, který pozná, že duchovnost, ne smrtelné poměry, jsou jediným rozhodčím!

Jedinec, který se naučí sebe spravovati přizpůsobením svého myšlení tomu, co ví o Boží vládě, pozná, že je bez bázně uprostřed tísně, revoluce neb paniky. Protože ví, že jeho záležitosti jsou řízeny božským zákonem, je zcela jist, že nemohou býti uvedeny do nepořádku smrtelným strachem. Takový člověk může opakovati s důvěrou Pavlovo vážné prohlášení duchovní vítězoslávy, "Já naučil jsem se dosti míti na tom, což mám." Jak to? Protože v každém místě vlastnosti Boží—odvaha, intelligence, síla a tak dále—jsou okamžitě k upotřebení a úplně stačí k upokojení lidských potřeb.

Výhoda v zjevném dokazování božské vlády i ve všedních věcech lidské zkušenosti je patrná. Mary Baker Eddy píše na 429. stránce své Bohem nadchnuté knihy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a Zdraví s Klíčem k Písmu), "Ale musíme začíti s jednoduchým zjevným dokazováním vlády a čím dříve začneme, tím lépe." Mnozí byli velice povzbuzeni k vykonání vyšších kroků, když poznáním, že Bůh vládne, ztratili vzrušující bázně jako strach ze tmy, davů neb silnic na horách; strach před kritikou neb podobná věření.

Dosící samosprávy je čin bratrské lásky, protože jím se podává lidstvu příklad. Ale proto, že všechno zlo je chybným smyslem, jak Křesťanská Věda ukazuje, každé individuální opravení této chyby zmenší její celý účinek a v té míře konečně pomůže jej úplně vyhladiti. Proto Křesťanští Vědci se probouzejí k poznání, že Boží dokonalá vláda vejde do náklonnosti lidí a vyloučí takové posmívání se skutečnosti, jakými jsou bázeň, nenávist a chtivost. Ano, oni vskutku stále tvrdí, jako Ježíš, že Bůh vládne, a tato zbožná tvrzení vyhánějí nespokojenost z její jediné pevnosti—z lidského myšlení.

Sebe spravující člověk, který zachovává svůj duševní stav v dobré rovnováze porozuměním duchovní skutečnosti, není zaváděn v zbytečnou řeč neb myšlenku o záležitostech druhých lidí. On ví, že všechny nesnáze světa jsou zaviněny neznalostí fakta, že Bůh je skutečným Životem člověka a snaží se najíti lék pro lidský žal zjevným dokazováním Boží vlády. Pod ohlavením napsaným na kraji listu, "Pravá vláda člověka," Mrs. Eddy píše v Science and Health (Věda a Zdraví, str. 420), "Pravda, ne omyl, Láska, ne nenávist, Duch, ne hmota, vládne člověku." Jako výrok o faktu, toto podivuhodné tvrzení se může snadně dokázati na lidech.

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# N. Y. University Quintet Boasts A Great Record

## Coach Howard G. Cann '20 Master at Developing Cage Material

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—The New York University basketball team, with a record of 27 consecutive victories behind them, is now engaged with midyear examinations, but will get into action once more next week, with a visit to New Haven to meet Yale University.

A record like this, the best recorded officially for any institution of learning, proves that the methods pursued at the Hall of Fame are sound, and that the members of the team, though altered by the graduation of its members from year to year, retain the traditions which their coach, Edward G. Cann '20, has cherished through the past 12 years, during which he has been the mentor of the team. An All-America player during his college career, he has built up a series of teams which speak well and thoroughly for amateur sport.

**Play to Record Crowds**

Another feature of the record of the team has been its unusual success in developing a following sufficient to place amateur basketball in a position which has never been maintained by any except the best professional teams, as a drawing attraction even in a large auditorium like Madison Square Garden, where recent games have drawn close to capacity crowds of over 10,000 spectators.

Not since the final game of the 1932-33 season, when College of the City of New York scored over the team in the large armory of the 102d Engineers has a defeat been registered against them. Home games at University Heights furnish them with an even more impressive record, none having been charged against them during the past three years, while the new gymnasium has been used, a total of 22 victories.

Only one member of the 1932-33 team survived last season, seven of the players granted their varsity letters then, departing by the graduation route at the end of 1934, headed by James Lancaster, the leading forward and captain.

This was Sidney Gross '35, this year's captain, who started last season at center, but later moved over to a forward position, which he now holds. To replace him then, Irwin Klein, '36, a six-foot sophomore, did so well at center that he won his letter at the end of the season, and is now the leading center for the team.

Another sophomore, William Rubenstein '36, starting as a substitute forward last year, also worked so well that he was made a letterman also, but this year, playing guard, has developed so well that in the 11 games of this season he has made 34 goals from the floor and 24 from the foul line, for a total of 92 points. Captain Gross is close behind him in floor goals, with 32, but only 11 foul goals are to his credit, making a total of 75 points.

**Starting Lineup**

The first lineup at present is Klein at center, with Irving Terjesen '37, a newcomer this season, as his chief relief, having played in every game. He is the tallest man on the squad, measuring 6ft. 3in., with Alexander Weinstein '36, a substitute last year, 6ft. 2in., next in order.

Captain Gross is a fixture at right forward, with Leonard Maidman '36, a substitute center last year, another six-footer, on the left wing. Nathan Machlowitz '36, another substitute of minor importance, fills in for Gross when needed, and is also available as a guard substitute, as is John O'Neill '37, making his debut this season, who is second to Maidman. Other occasional forwards include Joseph Nawrocki '35, a letterman last year; Louis Strauss, not on the roster last year, and a pair of Bronx sophomores, Joseph Greenberg and Jack Bromberg.

William Rubenstein '36, the high scorer of the team, is at right guard, and Milton Schulman '36, at left. Both were substitutes last year, but both are fine products of Cann's coaching this season. Both have played in every game this season, and their scoring ability rival the forwards, in addition to the accurate foul shooting of Rubenstein. Their substitutes are O'Neill for Schulman, and Perry Geffen '36, for Rubenstein.

## Successful Coach

Howard G. Cann
New York University Basketball Mentor

Each has been used in eight games in that position. Another pair of sophomores, Arthur Duffy and John Brown, are the third line, but here also their use is infrequent.

Following the visit to New Haven, the team will go south next weekend, to play Georgetown at Washington on Friday, and then visit the United States Naval Academy, for what the team regards as the most important game of the season, on Saturday. Another series of home games will follow, and the season will end with the month, with another pair of Madison Square Garden games, against Fordham and City College, interrupted by a visit to Rutgers at New Brunswick.

# New Harvard Coach Favorably Received

The first of two local Harvard dinners in honor of Richard C. Harlow, new Crimson varsity football coach, took place last night when more than 150 present and past Crimson lettermen greeted him at the Varsity Club, Cambridge. Because of the overflow turnout the dinner was held in larger quarters of the Harvard Union.

This group of athletes, presented to Harlow by Leo Leary, toastmaster, as his "assistant coaches," warmly received the non-Harvard man and were favorably impressed with his informal address. Leary recalled the 1914 tie with Penn State when Harlow was coaching the visitors and Leary had charge of the Crimson.

Other speakers of the head table to present brief comment upon the coming season, football in general, and the new coach were Capt. Robert J. Haley of the 1935 eleven; Richard C. Floyd, president of the Varsity Club, and William J. Bingham, director of Harvard athletics. Henry W. Clark, assistant to Bingham, presented cups to the winners of Harvard sport trophies.

Francis H. Gleason '34 of Newton was presented the Wingate Memorial Cup; Charles J. Nevin '34 of Caldwell, N. J. was not present; but he received the Barrett Wendell Junior Trophy Bat again; Paul deB. deGive '34 of Atlanta, Ga., also not present, won the John Tudor Memorial Hockey Cup; John Ware Jr. '34 of Milton, was presented the Angier Hockey Trophy; Thomas H. Choate '37 of Pleasantville, N. Y., the Bruce Finlay Vandereer Trophy in rowing; and Leonard P. Eliel '36, the Roger W. Cutler Crew Cup.

The crew and hockey awards had been previously announced, but the names of the winners of the Wingate Memorial Cup and the Barrett Wendell Bat were made known for the first time. These two trophies are given yearly to Harvard baseball players. The Wingate Cup, presented to the H. A. A. by Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Wingate to perpetuate forever the name and record of Dana J. P. Wingate '14, shortstop and captain of the 1913 and 1914 varsity teams, is awarded to Harvard's best all-round baseball player.

The Wendell Trophy, a mahogany bat with silver inscription plate, is given each year to the best offensive player on the Harvard nine and the award is mathematically figured out upon the number of times the winner reached first base, his number of stolen bases, total runs and sacrifice hits. Nevin first won the bat in 1933. He played first base and catcher in baseball and halfback on the football teams of 1932 and 1933. Gleason played first base and left field in baseball and a varsity halfback and letterman in football.

Although Harlow returned to Maryland immediately following the dinner he is scheduled to be feted again Monday at a formal dinner by the Harvard Club of Boston.

**Mrs. Moody to Play Soon**

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1 (AP)—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. said yesterday she would start practice in the spring for the comeback the whole tennis world has been awaiting. The one-time queen of the courts, who has not touched a racket since she defaulted to Helen H. Jacobs in the national final two years ago, believes the back injury which forced her out of competition has improved to the extent she may once more follow the sport she loves. Mrs. Moody declined to talk about the possibility of a future meeting with Miss Jacobs.

**College Basketball Results**

Bethany 33, Geneva 32.
Centenary 25, Louisiana C. 19.
Georgetown 32, Yale 29.
Loyola 32, Washington (Md.) 28.
Marshall 56, Salem 43
Mercer 47, Oglethorpe 40.
Millsaps 46, Southwestern 36.
Ohio State 31, Notre Dame 22.
Transylvania 26, Louisville 20.

# British Sportsman Plans a Challenge For America's Cup

LONDON, Feb. 1 (AP)—C. R. Fairey, British sportsman, already has started preparations for an America's Cup yachting campaign in 1936—but whether he really will challenge depends on T. O. M. Sopwith.

Fairey, who owns Shamrock V, Sir Thomas Lipton's last international challenger, has been engaging a Portsmouth crew of selected professionals to race Shamrock throughout the 1935 season. Shamrock's rivals will include Endeavour, Sopwith's unsuccessful challenger of last summer; King George's Britannia, and the Boston yacht, Yankee.

His idea is that he can develop a smart, well-drilled crew which would compete on even terms with the crack crews which man America's Cup defenders.

"I've given serious thought to an America's Cup challenge," Fairey said, "but that's as far as it has gone.

"At any rate, I'll make no serious plans until Sopwith has indicated his intentions. He has priority."

Should Sopwith decide not to challenge again, Fairey said he would build a new challenger.

"If Shamrock couldn't win for Lipton," he explained, "I have no reason to believe she would win for me."

# Sporting Around the Hub

FOUR teams are now closely bunched at the head of the Class A inter-club squash racquets standing as the result of play on various Hub courts yesterday. The Boston Athletic Association and Harvard Club of Boston teams are tied for the leadership, and Harvard University and the Union Boat Club are in a tie for third place, which makes it possible for any one of the group named to either tie for the Massachusetts title or win it outright. The final scheduled matches of the Class A season will be played next Thursday.

The B. A. A. team drew a bye yesterday. Harvard Club won a 4-to-1 victory over Lincoln's Inn at the Harvard Club, while the Union B. C. quintet visited Harvard University's courts and won at 3 to 2. The holder of fourth place in the standing, Harvard Graduates, won a 4-to-1 decision over Walkover Club in Brockton.

* * *

The recently-started drive which, it is hoped, will solve the financial problem of the Boston Braves baseball club, is making rapid strides forward, it was announced last night. Almost $30,000 has been pledged through advance sale of blocks of tickets; and if tickets continue to go at the present rate, $100,000 will be realized by Feb. 5, which is the date President Emil E. Fuchs of the club must report progress on the matter to National League officials. At a committee meeting last night in the Couley-Plaza, Frederick W. Mansfield, Mayor of Boston, made it known that April 16—the day the Braves open their season here in Boston—will be declared a half holiday at City Hall.

* * *

Entry blanks for the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Y. M. C. A. junior and senior swimming championships to be held in the Boston Y. M. C. A. pool, Huntington Avenue Branch, on Saturday afternoon and evening, Feb. 16, have been sent to all Y. M. C. A.'s in the two states by Raymond Millard, coach of the Boston Y team. Junior events are: 50-yard freestyle, 50-yard breaststroke, 50-yard backstroke, 100-yard freestyle, diving, and 200-yard relay. Senior events scheduled are: 50-yard, 100-yard and 220-yard freestyle, 100-yard breaststroke and 100-yard backstroke, diving, and 200-yard relay.

* * *

Connie Johnson of Los Angeles, the nemesis of Walter Marty, limber-legged Californian, who dethroned George Spitz of the New York A. C. as the king of the world's high jumpers, is coming to the Hub for the forty-sixth annual games of the Boston A. A. If Marty and Spitz accept his challenge, New Englanders will see the greatest high-jump contest in the annals of sport. Two years ago Spitz came to the B. A. A. games and established a new world record of 6ft. 8¼in. The New Yorker was hailed as the marvel of the age. But along came Marty a few months later and in a duel with Spitz at the New York A. C. the Californian boosted the record a quarter of an inch and dethroned the New Yorker.

* * *

Then just when the athletic world was proclaiming Marty and Spitz were in a class by themselves, Connie Johnson burst into the limelight by beating both Marty and Spitz and winning the national championship of 1933. Although Marty still holds the world's record, he never has beaten Johnson. Last year the pair tied for the national outdoor championship with a new championship record of 6ft. 8¾in.

* * *

Nine teams—Harvard Boston College, Holy Cross, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, New York University, Northeastern, Maine, New Hampshire and Bowdoin—have entered the two-mile collegiate relay at the big meet in the Garden one week from Saturday. It is the largest entry ever received for the event. Elven teams have entered the freshman college one-mile relay race, and because of the huge entry the contest will be run in two races. For the first time, Amherst and Bowdoin will meet in a match relay.

* * *

Any girl or boy, 17 years of age and under, will be admitted free to the Cubs-Philadelphia hockey game at the Boston Arena tomorrow night if they are accompanied by an adult, President Weston Adams of the Bruins Cubs announced.

* * *

Yale will meet Harvard in the annual squash racquets dual match tomorrow afternoon, beginning at 2:30, at the Harvard Club of Boston, instead of the Linden Street courts in Cambridge, as originally scheduled. Yale prefers the Harvard Club courts because the Harvard University courts are not standard. Following the nine intercollegiate matches there will be an exhibition contest between Jack Barnaby, assistant coach at Harvard, and Jack Skillman, Yale assistant coach. Skillman recently won the national professional championship at Pittsburgh. Barnaby was recently a finalist in the first New England open tournament at the Boston A. A.

* * *

The annual invitation bonspiel for the famous Stockton Cup, highlight of the local curling season, will be held on March 1, 2 and 3 at The Country Club, Brookline. Several teams from Canada, Utica and several other United States clubs will compete. Thistle of Montreal, Stockton Cup winner last year, is expected to defend the trophy.

# Hon. Michael Scott May Play in U. S. Golf Tourney

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Hon. Michael Scott, who won the 1933 British amateur golf championship at the age of 55, may return to the United States to play in either the United States open or the United States amateur tournaments this year, he said today. The English veteran is a member of a party of five spending a few days in New York on their way home from an Australian tour. They sail for home tomorrow.

Also here are Jack McLean, Dale Bourn and Leslie Garnett, a trio of young English and Scottish stars, and Henry Gullen, secretary of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club.

"I don't think I'll play Walker cup golf again, even if they ask me to, and I hardly think they will," Sir Michael said. "But I have been promising myself a trip to the United States ever since 1924, when I played here in the Walker Cup matches, and I may be able to arrange it for one of your big tournaments this year."

The United States open will be played at Pittsburgh in June, while the amateur is scheduled for Cleveland in September.

**Braves' Offer Rejected**

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 1 (AP)—An offer by the Boston Braves of the National League to support the reorganization of the Elmira "Colonels" in the New York-Pennsylvania baseball circuit by turning over five players on option was rejected here yesterday by the Association of Commerce. The major league club offered to take back the players at the end of next season and pay the Elmira team $500 per man for those whom they thought showed promise of big league ability. No guarantee was given, though, that any or all of the players would be acceptable at that time.

**Walberg and Hockette Sign**

Signed contracts for the 1935 baseball season continued to arrive at Fenway Park yesterday. General Manager Eddie Collins of the Red Sox announced that the documents of George Walberg and George Hockette, both pitchers, have been received. Walbert is the veteran left-hander who was out for about two months last season due to a mishap. Hockette is the young left-hander who came to Boston from Kansas City late last season.

**Pacetti Turns Professional**

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 1 (AP)—Mario Pacetti, guard on the University of Wisconsin football teams of the last three years, yesterday announced he has signed a contract to play professional football with the Detroit Lions next fall.

# Sheldon-Brooks Team Advances In U. S. Racquets

## Pell and Mortimer, Seeking Their 10th Title, Also Reach Semifinals

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1—Huntington D. Sheldon and Joseph W. Brooks of New York, the defending champions, drawing a first-round bye, started their campaign in defense of their United States racquets doubles championship at the Philadelphia Racquet Club yesterday. They defeated W. K. Laughlin of New York and Henry C. Clark of Boston in straight games, 15—1, 15—11, 15—4. The Boston-New York pair tied the score at 1-all in the opening game, but with Sheldon serving, the national title holders made a run of 14 ponits.

Clarence C. Pell of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club and Stanley G. Mortimer of the Tuxedo Club, who first won the United States racquets doubles title in 1915, opened another campaign yesterday in quest of their tenth title. The former champions won a straight-game victory over C. J. Dexter and John C. Bell of Philadelphia, 15—3, 15—8, 15—4.

Stanley W. Pearson, who is teamed up with the present national racquets singles champion, Edward M. Edwards of Philadelphia, advanced to the semifinal round with a straight-game victory over another Philadelphia pair, Perry E. Hall and Joseph R. Rowland, 15—10, 15—9, 15—2.

Another Philadelphia team put up a battle against a New York pair, Malcolm Kirkbride and J. Richard Leonard, before losing at 15—11, 15—9, 16—18, 8—15, 17—15. The losing pair were Warren Ingersoll and C. F. Gummey Jr.

Hall and Rowland met and defeated a Canadian team, H. C. MacDougall and C. G. Benson of Montreal, 15—10, 15—12, 7—15, 15—10, in the first round. The summary:

**United States Racquets Doubles Championship—First Round**

C. J. Dexter and John C. Bell, Philadelphia, defeated Dwight F. Davis Jr. and C. P. Anderson, New York, 15—13, 15—6, 17—16.

Perry E. Hall and Joseph R. Rowland, Philadelphia, defeated H. C. MacDougall and C. G. Benson, Montreal, 15—10, 15—12, 7—15, 15—10.

**Quarterfinal Round**

Huntington D. Sheldon and Joseph W. Brooks, New York, defeated W. K. Laughlin, New York, and Henry C. Clark, Boston, 15—1, 15—11, 15—4.

Stanley W. Pearson and Edward M. Edwards, Philadelphia, defeated Hall and Rowland, Philadelphia, 15—10, 15—9, 15—2.

Clarence C. Pell, New York, and Stanley G. Mortimer, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., defeated Dexter and Bell, Philadelphia, 15—3, 15—8, 15—4.

Malcolm Kirkbride and J. Richard Leonard, New York, defeated Warren Ingersoll and C. F. Gummey Jr., Philadelphia, 15—11, 15—9, 16—18, 8—15, 17—15.

# Davis Cup Draw; U. S. Faces China

*By the Associated Press*

London, Feb. 1

THE United States today was drawn against China in the first round of 1935 Davis Cup international play in the North American zone of competition, and Mexico against Cuba. The winners will meet for the zone championship.

The lists for 1935 play closed last night and shows 17 nations challenging. Brazil and Uruguay are alone in the South American zone.

In Europe, Poland, South Africa, France, Germany and Italy drew byes; Czechoslovakia vs. Yugoslavia, Japan vs. Holland, New Zealand vs. Australia.

China returns to Davis Cup play after a lapse of nine years in the North American zone.

Great Britain will defend the cup against the winner of the interzone final, which is between the European and American zone winners.

# Los Angeles Star Is Four Under Par After First Round

GLENDALE, Calif., Feb. 1 (AP)—A sensational 66, four strokes under par, gave Charles Guest of Los Angeles the lead in Oakmont's $6500 open golf tournament after the first round yesterday.

Stepping along in a fashion that belied his 45 years, MacDonald Smith, that veteran Carnegie Scotchman, breezed into second place with a fine 68, while another of the old timers, Walter C. Hagen, of Detroit, was third with a 69.

Smith's card equaled that of Wednesday's leader in the first half of the field, Jack Holbrook, youthful Glendale amateur.

These were the only three who could crack par in the face of a troublesome wind that crept through the Verdugo hills. Only three had accomplished this feat Wednesday. They were, besides Holbrook, Al Zimmerman of Portland, Ore., and Les Bolstad of Minneapolis, who had 69s.

Guest, a Los Angeles driving-range professional, cut two strokes of par with sensational putts on the sixth and eighth holes, for a 34 going out, and then came home with two more birdies and an eagle, shooting a 32.

Smith, who admitted he was playing his best golf in more than a year, wound up with a bogey on the 18th when he missed a 4-foot putt. His sterling iron gave him his low count.

Ky Laffoon of Chicago might just as well have finished in the 60s had he not played the wrong ball from the middle of the fairway on the 18th. Under the new rules this cost him two strokes and he wound up with a par 70 where he was tied for fourth with a host of others, including Clarence Clark of Bloomfield, N. J., and Ray Mangrum of Los Angeles, and Lex Robson, of Toronto, Canada.

For the most part, the favorites fared much better than those who played in the first half of the field. Olin Dutra, United States open champion, had a 71, along with Willie Goggin, of San Francisco, Vic Owen of Santa Ana, and Harold Thompson, local amateur.

Jimmy Hines of Long Island, who gave Bolstad a lesson before he went out Wednesday to shoot a 69, had a 72 yesterday along with Jimmy Edge of Santa Monica. Leo Diegel, former National P. G. A. champion, came in with a 74.

# Anne Page to Meet Mrs. Lamme in Final

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—A representative of the Philadelphia district and a Metropolitan player advanced to the final round of the women's invitation squash racquets tournament at the Junior League here yesterday. They were Anne Page of The Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., top seeded, and Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Rye, N. Y., No. 2 in the seeded list.

Miss Page, recent winner of the Philadelphia district and Pennsylvania state titles and runnerup to Mrs. William P. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass., for the national championship last year, earned her final-round position in straight games. She defeated Mrs. John Bierwirth of Cedarhurst, L. I., at 15—12, 15—12, 15—10.

Mrs. Lamme, who won the New Jersey state title last week, defeated a strong player from the Philadelphia district, Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira of Merion, but dropped a game in doing so. Mrs. Lamme was also extended in two other games which went to extra points.

**Junior League Invitation Squash Racquets Tournament—Semifinal Round**

Anne Page, The Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., defeated Mrs. John Bierwirth, Cedarhurst, L. I., 15—12, 15—12, 15—10.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., defeated Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, The Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., 18—16, 12—15, 18—15, 15—4.

**James A. Farley Appointed**

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley, already busier than most men, has another job and title to add to his collection. Jeremiah T. Mahoney, president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, announced last night the appointment of Farley and his acceptance as a delegate-at-large of the A. A. U. Mahoney pointed to Farley's long connection with sport, first as an amateur participant and later as chairman of the New York State Athletic Commission as the reason for the appointment.

**Forty-Six Nations Entered**

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Forty-six nations have accepted invitations to the 1936 Olympic Games in Germany, the German tourist bureau announced yesterday. This is six more than participated in the 1932 games at Lake Placid and Los Angeles. The last four nations to send in formal acceptances were Brazil, Egypt, Honduras and Portugal, the bureau said.

# Entry Blanks Out for Indoor Athletic Meet

## Nine 1934 Champions Expected in I. C. A. A. A. Indoor Games

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Jan. 31—Forty-five member colleges have been sent entry blanks for the fourteenth annual indoor championship track and field meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, scheduled for March 2. The meet will be held in Madison Square Garden for the second successive year.

On the list of colleges to receive blanks were: Alfred, Amherst, Bates, Bowdoin, Boston College, Brown, California, U. C. L. A., Carnegie Tech, Colby, Colgate, City College, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Fordham, Georgetown, Harvard, Haverford, Holy Cross, Johns Hopkins, Lafayette, Lehigh, Maine, Manhattan, M. I. T., Michigan, Michigan State, New York University, Northeastern, Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Pittsburgh, Princeton, Rhode Island State, Rutgers, Southern California, Stanford, Swarthmore, Syracuse, Union, West Virginia, William and Mary, Williams and Yale.

Although blanks were sent to the four coast members of the association, this was a mere formality, for California, U. C. L. A., Stanford and Southern California have never competed in the indoor I. C. A. A. A. championships, and it is unlikely that they will vary from this tradition. Team entries from approximately 30 of the member colleges are expected.

The meet will have its customary 12-event program, consisting of the 50-meter dash, 50-meter high hurdles, 1500-meter run, 3000-meter run, 1600- and 3200-meter relays, 2900-meter freshman medley relay (which does not count in the point score), pole vault, high jump, 16-pound shotput, running broad jump and 35-pound weight throw.

Nine 1934 champions will defend their titles, including Samuel W. Maniaci '35 of Columbia, 50-meter dash; Walter S. Merwin '35 of Cornell, 50-meter high hurdles; New York University, 1600-meter relay; Columbia, 3200-meter relay; Keith S. Brown '35 of Yale, pole vault; William H. Niblock '35 of Bowdoin, shot put; Henry M. Little '35 of William and Mary, broad jump; Henry Dreyer '35 of Rhode Island State, 35-pound weight throw; and Manhattan College, team.

# Defending Champion Bows to Mitchell

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 1 (AP)—The champion fell and the favorite advanced in the quarterfinal round of the tournament of golf club champions yesterday.

Tommy Goodwin of Mamaroneck, N. Y., defending his title, went down, 5 and 4, under the steady stroking of C. Bayard Mitchell of St. Petersburg, Fla. Celeste Durand of Garden City, L. I., established tournament favorite, turned back R. Landsell of Hackensack, N. J., 4 and 3.

The semifinal matches bring together Durand and Charlie Whitehead of South River, N. J., and Mitchell and Tommy Whiteway of Cleveland.

Whitehead defeated Morton McCarthy of Norfolk, Va., 2 and 1, to gain a semifinal bracket, and Whiteway turned aside Bobby Servis of Dayton, Ohio, 3 and 1.

In the feature match of the day, Mitchell dropped the first hole to Goodwin. The challenger led, 3 up, at the turn, added another stroke on the 10th, and dropped the 11th to Goodwin.

Mitchell shot a birdie 3 on the 12th and a par 3 on the 13th. The match ended on the 14th as both players dropped their shots for 5s, one under par.

# By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
*Sports Editor*

**Clean Sweep for Americans**

AMERICAN yachtsmen got away to a good start for the year 1935 this week when they made a clean sweep of the international star-class races against Cuban yachtsmen in Cuban waters. Competitions were held in three events, and while the races furnished a lot of sport, Uncle Sam's representatives proved far too strong. To Adrian Iselin 2d of New York went the major honors, as his Ace captured both the Bacardi Trophy and the Cuban Cup, as well as being one of the four American yachts which took the team race. It was no new experience for Iselin and the Ace to win the Bacardi event, as it was the third time that had happened; but it was the first time they had won a leg on the Cuba Cup. Finishing first four times and second twice in six starts shows that both Ace and Iselin are about the best that have ever taken part in these midwinter races. These events may not attract as much attention or involve as big investments as do the America's Cup races, but they certainly furnish a whole lot of pleasure and fine yachting to those who take part in them. They are also noticeably free from those disconcerting situations which bob up so often in the international Class J competitions, otherwise known as the America's Cup races.

* * *

**Athletes in Congress**

It seems as if there were an unusually large number of college athletes among the members of the United States Congress this year. Only a few days ago Hamilton Fish Jr., Representative from New York, was reported as having given a dinner to Richard C. Harlow, new head football coach at his Alma Mater (Harvard). Then we learn that James Shanley, Congressman from Connecticut and former Yale varsity shortstop, was a seven-team coach at Hillhouse High School, and had as his most distinguished pupil no less a star than Albie Booth, Yale's "mighty atom" of a few years ago. Now comes Emmet O'Neal, Representative from Kentucky, who had the distinction of captaining three Centre College varsity teams in one year, when he led the football, basketball and baseball teams. We name only three here, but there are many more in the House and Senate who could relate some very interesting sports feats of which they were a part.

* * *

**Will Renew Winter College Sports Soon**

The past week or two have been very quiet so far as intercollegiate sports competitions are concerned. There have been some games played during that period, but most of the teams have been idle due to the players being busy with their midyear examinations. These will soon be over, however, and another week will find college sports teams at the busiest point of their winter term, with practically no letup until hockey, basketball, gymnastic, swimming, waterpolo, fencing, wrestling, boxing, indoor track and field, squash racquets, indoor polo and one or two lesser championship titles have been decided. Winter sports do not attract as much general attention as do some of the fall and spring events, but during the months of February and March they furnish competition and entertainment for a much larger body of undergraduates than is generally realized.

# Pro Stars Do Not Expect U. S. Davis Cup Team to Go Far

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1 (AP)—The big four of professional tennis — Bill Tilden, Ellsworth Vines, George Lott and Lester Stoefen—have decided that the United States will not even reach the challenge round in this year's Davis Cup play.

All four, in response to questions before their troupe put on its show last night, picked Australia to oppose the cupholders, Great Britain, in the final round.

Tilden could see no other possibility, but Lott and Stoefen listed the United States as second choices. Vines ranked Germany, and possibly South Africa, ahead of America.

In picking members of the American team, which they said will not get anywhere, the troupers failed to show any such unanimity of opinion. None of the four picked the same team.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., J. Donald Budge and C. Gene Mako got three votes each for the team. Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Frank A. Parker and John W. Van Ryn got two, while Francis X. Shields was picked but once. Here's how the tennis circus picked them:

Tilden—Wood, Parker, Budge, Mako.
Vines—Van Ryn, Parker, Budge, Mako.
Lott—Wood, Allison, Budge, Mako.
Stoefen—Wood, Allison, Van Ryn, Shields.

Tilden and Vines, the professional veterans, believe it will be futile to send a veteran team to the Davis Cup wars.

Three youngsters and a veteran would be the ideal combination, they said. Tilden picked Wood as the veteran "steadying influence" because of his sound game. Vines liked Van Ryn "because he will get along better with the team than Shields or Wood. He has no singles aspirations."

**National Hockey League**

**American Division**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 16 | 4 | 10 | 69 | 54 | 36 |
| Boston | 16 | 3 | 11 | 72 | 64 | 35 |
| Rangers | 14 | 4 | 11 | 85 | 82 | 32 |
| Detroit | 11 | 7 | 11 | 73 | 62 | 29 |

**Canadian Division**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 21 | 3 | 9 | 98 | 71 | 45 |
| Montreal | 15 | 2 | 11 | 77 | 50 | 32 |
| Canadiens | 10 | 4 | 14 | 58 | 82 | 24 |
| Americans | 7 | 7 | 17 | 58 | 85 | 21 |
| St. Louis | 6 | 4 | 22 | 56 | 96 | 16 |

**Results Jan. 31**

Detroit 4, Canadiens 4, overtime.
Montreal 2, Americans 0.
Rangers 3, Toronto 2.


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### Crime Conference Adopts Resolutions For Surer Justice

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 1—Six resolutions aimed at crime abatement, and swifter, surer punishment, are on their way today to the Attorney General with the hope that they may become part of the law, having been adopted unanimously at the closing session of the Allegheny Crime Conference last night.

The resolutions are designed to provide for a separate criminal court, to be presided over by judges especially selected for that work; provision for the right of a jury, except to trials for capital offenses, to return a verdict without the present requirements of a unanimous vote; appointment of a committee to bring about co-ordination of police forces in the county; a law to require a defendant who proposes to offer an alibi to notify the district attorney five days before trial; a law permitting waiver of trial by jury in all criminal cases and closer co-operation of local police with Department of Justice operatives.

Earlier in the session, Judge William H. McNaugher of the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny County, advocated that nine out of 12 jurors should be able to return a verdict except in capital cases.

### Child Labor Expert Thinks Amendment Eventually to Win

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Strong support of the Federal Child Labor Amendment marked an address by George Aubrey Hastings, before the National Republican Club here today.

Mr. Hastings, who was in charge of the federal child labor work during the latter part of the Hoover Administration, held that the amendment embodies "the consensus and judgment of those who have most thoroughly studied the child labor problem in all its aspects."

"Which is more important," he asked, "the welfare of thousands of children or a supply of cheap labor for industry? As Mayor LaGuardia has pointed out, every one of the objections now raised against the amendment was offered against it when it was under consideration in Congress, and yet the New York delegation voted almost solidly for it.

"I believe that ultimately the amendment will become a part of the Constitution whether New York State ratifies it or not. Child labor is not a political question. It is a social and economic question."

### Y. W. C. A. Tries National Tournament of Sports

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—"A national experiment" in shuffleboard and table tennis is in progress throughout the United States, under the auspices of the National Young Women's Christian Association. Between Jan. 28 and April 13, local associations are competing, not for tournament honors for the individual girls, but for the highest percentage of increase in the number of players in each game.

The association is trying to emphasize the importance of recreational sports and games for "average," not athletic girls.

### Ship Joseph Conrad Sails

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Captained by Alan Villiers, Danish author, and with a crew of 27, including six American students, the 212-ton, full-rigged ship Joseph Conrad sailed yesterday for a world cruise. Damages caused when she was driven on the rocks near Brooklyn on Jan. 2 had been repaired.

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101 W. 58th St. Central Park South

## New York State

THEY ALL SPEAK WELL OF IT
The DE WITT CLINTON
ALBANY'S NEWEST smartest HOTEL
400 spic span clean, outside rooms with bath. Faces Capitol Park. New air conditioned grill room. Delightful main dining room. Splendid meals. Attentive service. Moderate rates. Come, we'll make you happy
JOHN J. HYLAND, Manager
A KNOTT HOTEL

## Washington, D. C.

**Hotel Martinique**
16TH ST. AT M, WASHINGTON, D. C.
*OUT OF THE NOISE ZONE BUT CONVENIENT TO EVERYTHING EVERY ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH*
Single room, from $3.00 the day
Double room, from $4.00 the day
L. B. HAWKINS, Manager

WASHINGTON D.C.
*"Economize Without Sacrificing Comfort"*
400 outside rooms, 400 baths. A few minutes from shops, theaters and most Government Buildings. On H St. from 11th to 12th N. W. Special weekly and monthly rates. Write for free pictorial guide map
H. H. Cummings, Mgr.
2.50 up
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**World Famous**
National history makes the background—modern perfection in hotel life makes the foreground at
The WILLARD HOTEL
The Residence of Presidents
Washington, D. C.
H. P. Somerville, Man. Dir.

## Atlantic City, N. J.

The TRAYMORE
Atlantic City
*The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement*

**Hotel MORTON**
ATLANTIC CITY
500 feet from Boardwalk and Steel Pier
Bell & Cope, Ownership Management
MODERN AND MODERATE

## Florida

*Visit*
**MIAMI and MIAMI BEACH**
*now!*

. . . Ample Accomodations
. . . Reasonable Rates

ROOM FOR 50,000 MORE — Record crowds are now "outwitting winter" in Miami and Miami Beach, but there's always room for more. An official survey discloses adequate accommodations for 50,000 additional visitors, with many other vacancies occurring daily through the departure of those who have completed their vacations here.

HOTELS $2 TO $10 — More than 200 modern hotels from the small family type to magnificent waterfront palaces. Rates to please every purse.

FURNISHED APTS. $50 TO $200 per month. Cozy, "ready-to-live-in" housekeeping apartments available by the week, month, or season. Over 10,000 units. Furnished houses, bungalows to mansions, at reasonable rentals.

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You'll enjoy the homelike atmosphere and comfort for which this famous hotel is known. Excellent transit facilities
Daily Rates
Single Rooms 1.25 Up
Double Rooms 1.75 Up
*SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES*

*New York's Newest*
**SKYSCRAPER HOTEL**
*Overlooking*
***Central Park***
THE Barbizon-Plaza is located in the social and cultural center . . . opposite Central Park, just a few minutes from the theatrical district, Radio City, and exclusive Fifth Avenue shops. Convenient to the Grand Central and Pennsylvania Stations, and within one block of all transit lines. Here at no extra cost are offered many courtesies . . . the Continental breakfast served in your room, piping hot, with no charge, no tip, no delay; nightly concerts and refreshments, Friday night forums, theatricals, art exhibits, and a well-stocked library.
**Tower Rooms**
*Luxuriously Furnished*
*Room and Private Bath as Low as*
$3 a Day—$17 a Week
*All rates include Continental Breakfast. Radio in every room*
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ATLANTIC CITY
500 feet from Boardwalk and Steel Pier
Bell & Cope, Ownership Management
MODERN AND MODERATE

## Los Angeles

THE NEW DEAL AT THE
**Rosslyn Hotels**
FIFTH AND MAIN STREETS
We are now offering lower rates than have ever been available at our hotels: WHILE THEY LAST
ROOMS, without bath, AS LOW AS $20.00 PER MONTH; WITH MEALS, $50.00 PER MONTH;
ROOMS, with private bath, AS LOW AS $30.00 PER MONTH; WITH MEALS, $60.00 PER MONTH
NO OTHER HOTEL IN LOS ANGELES CAN GIVE YOU AS MANY HOME COMFORTS AND GOOD FOOD FOR YOUR MONEY

## North Carolina

SOUTHERN PINES NORTH CAROLINA
*The Mid South Resort*
But a day away from Winter to warm, invigorating weather in the HEART OF THE LONG LEAF PINE COUNTRY.
Nicely furnished, steam heated cottages and apartments—low season rentals. Fine hotels and boarding houses at reasonable rates.
Overnight from New York. Leave 6.45 P.M. Arrive Southern Pines 8.40 A. M. By Seaboard Air Line air-conditioned New York to Florida Limited.
HARD SURFACE ROAD OVER U. S. HIGHWAY NO. 1 (Maine to Florida)
Climate—Happy Medium. Unexcelled Golf, Tennis, Hunting, Riding, Picturesque Drives, Dancing, Splendid Schools, Filtered Water, Certified Milk.
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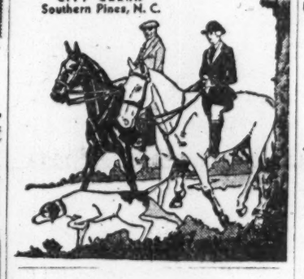

## Florida

IN MIAMI FLORIDA
THE COLUMBUS
ON BEAUTIFUL BISCAYNE BAY
MIAMI'S FINEST BAYFRONT HOTEL
SIXTEEN FLOORS IN THE HEART OF MIAMI CONVENIENT TO EVERY SEASONAL ACTIVITY.

*The Charm of Central Florida*
Lures the discriminating with its beauty of orange groves, innumerable lakes and hills, and refined hotels and homes.
**Spring Lake Hotel**
WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA
Situated in beautifully landscaped grounds. Operated on the American Plan, and catering to those who desire exclusive, quiet and considerate service.
18 Miles Bok Singing Tower
*Booklet on Request*

The Huntington ST. PETERSBURG
A Resort Hotel of Merit
Same owner management past 15 years.
Lee Barnes, President Paul Barnes, Mgr.
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165 ROOMS HOTEL 165 BATHS
**Robert Clay**
MIAMI, FLORIDA
In historic Ft. Dallas Park. Downtown. Modern comforts. Steam heat. Rates moderate. JAMES J. HELM, Mgr.

PALM BEACH
**VINETA HOTEL**
*American Plan* *Moderate Rates*
*Highest Standards of Cuisine and Service*
In close proximity to beach and all activities. Appeals to those desiring comfortable accommodations with an atmosphere of quiet dignity.
Same Management Malvern Hotel and Cottages, Bar Harbor, Me., C. A. Wescott, Mgr.

**ALHAMBRA HOTEL**
MIAMI, FLORIDA.
A modern, high-class family hotel overlooking Biscayne Bay, in the exclusive Fort Dallas Park section, 2 blocks from center of shopping and theatre district.
Sayward Galbraith, Manager
MODERATE RATES

## Pennsylvania

**Hotel GREAT NORTHERN**
$12.50 Weekly
*With Bath and Shower*
IF you judge room value by hotel reputation and location, then by all means inspect the room at the Great Northern. This distinguished hotel offers you spacious accommodations, newly decorated, plus the desirability of its name and fashionable location.
CLOSE TO SECOND CHURCH
118 WEST 57th ST. NEW YORK

**HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON**
29 East 29th Street
NEW YORK CITY
*World Famous Hotel For Women Exclusively. Close to Shopping Districts and Theatres.*
ROOMS with Running Water $1.50 up
ROOMS with Private Bath $2.00 up
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

**Monitor Readers**
We have a special rate for you at
**HOTEL IROQUOIS**
NEW YORK CITY
49 W. Forty-fourth St., Near Fifth Ave.
Single room with bath $2.00 up
Double room with bath $3.00 up
M. E. Fritz, Pres. and Treas. C. C. Soest, Mgr.
BOSTON, Hotel Fritz-Carlton
*5 minutes' walk to The Mother Church*

**ROSOFF'S**
HOTEL and RESTAURANT
147 West 43rd 152 West 44th
Running Through from 43rd to 44th Street
Situated in the Heart of Times Sq. with an atmosphere of welcome. Rates in Hotel: Room with private bath $2 daily. For double occupancy 50c additional. In Restaurant: 6-course luncheon 60c, 7-course dinner 75c. We have been making friends for 38 years, and are grateful for an increasing Monitor patronage. 20% Discount on Rooms to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

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## Travel

**6 DAY CRUISES**
TO NASSAU $70 up
IN THE BAHAMAS
FROM NEW YORK **EVERY SATURDAY**
**S. S. CARINTHIA**
These cruises in the world-cruising liner Carinthia are destined to be among the most popular this winter . . . 6 Day Cruises with a day and evening in Nassau, the ship is your hotel, $70 up . . . 13 Day Cruises with 8 days in Nassau, $127 up. One Way Rate to Nassau, $65 up. Round Trip with stopover privilege, $85.
The popular cruiser Carinthia sails every Saturday at 6 P. M. Brilliant concert artists, bridge chats and play, illustrated golf talks, travel-newsreels, boxing bouts, talking pictures, deck sports.
GALA 8 DAY EASTER CRUISE TO NASSAU AND BERMUDA . . . Apr. 20 . . . $90 up.

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AND SOUTH AMERICA
IN THE MODERN GEORGIC
England's largest motor-liner . . . perfectly designed for pleasure cruising . . . to glamorous ports in sunny Carib Seas. Concert artists, bridge and golf experts.
TWO 14 DAY CRUISES . . . FROM N. Y. FEB. 14 and MAR. 2 . . . Visiting La Guaira, Curacao, Cartagena, Panama, Kingston, Nassau. $167.50 up.
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SPECIAL EASTER CRUISE TO BERMUDA . . . FROM N. Y. APR. 15 . . . Return Apr. 21 . . . $65 up.

SPECIAL
LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY CRUISE TO BERMUDA
M. V. GEORGIC
Sails Fri. Feb. 8, 8 P.M.
Ret. Wd. Feb. 13, 8 A.M.
Nearly 2 full days and a night in Bermuda with ship as your hotel.
$52.50 up
No passports

OTHER CRUISES
TO THE WEST INDIES & SOUTH AMERICA
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Feb. 21 to Feb. 25 $45 up
Feb. 26 . . 18 Days $210 up
Mar. 19 . . 18 Days $210 up
To MEDITERRANEAN EGYPT & HOLY LAND
AQUITANIA
From N. Y. . Mar. 9 35 Days
First Class . $520 up
Tourist Class $280 up
Inquire regarding Deferred Payment Plan
No Passports Required on West Indies Cruises

See Your Local Agent or
CUNARD WHITE STAR
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**HALIFAX HOTEL APARTMENT**
HOLLYWOOD
1 block from Hollywood Blvd. at Yucca and Cahuenga. Bachelor apts. from $35; singles from $45. Daily from $2.

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*Distinction* IN CHICAGO
The utmost in luxury—in comfort, and in distinguished atmosphere at no more than ordinary cost. Rates, now, are surprisingly low. The Drake from $3.50—The Blackstone from $4.00.
The DRAKE
The BLACKSTONE

## Michigan

**Four Flags Hotel**
NILES, MICHIGAN
*Modern, Distinctive, Fireproof*
*Reasonable Rates*
Popular Priced COFFEE SHOP

## Minnesota

In St. Paul—Once—Always. St. Paul's Greater
**Hotel Lowry**
THE BEST at Moderate Prices

## Indiana

**New Hotel Gary**
GARY, INDIANA
Ideal for a stay of a day or a permanent home. You will find this modern hotel immaculately clean and the rooms delightful. Wonderful food—Coffee Shop or Restaurant. Garage and parking. Kindly write for illustrated folder.

## Alabama

**the Cawthon**
*"MOBILE'S MODERN HOTEL"*
FREE PARKING SPACE
200 Rooms
Official "AAA" Headquarters
JOHN H. PIPPEN, Manager

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*MOBILE'S NEWEST*
Free Parking for Guests
150-158 GOVERNMENT STREET
MOBILE, ALABAMA
G. ARCHER SMITH, Manager

A GOOD MODERN HOTEL
**Hotel Empire**
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UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
**Murphy's Hotel**
RICHMOND, VA.
Excellent Coffee Shop and Fireproof Garage in Connection
A. GERALD BUSH, MANAGER

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Hotel Proprietors welcome a letter of appreciation from our readers who patronize hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

## California

PASADENA, CALIF.
**HOTEL GREEN**
*Centrally located—within its own gardens and park.*
Excellent dining room with moderate prices
$2 per day upwards
*Attractive monthly rates offered.*
An Internationally Famous Hotel Under Personal Supervision of MR. and MRS. C. H. EDWARDS.

At the Junction of the Oregon Coast and the Redwood Highways
(A day's drive from either Portland or San Francisco)
**HOTEL LAUFF**
CRESCENT CITY, CALIFORNIA
Excellent Beds, Excellent Food, a Peaceful, Friendly Atmosphere

**EL CORTEZ HOTEL**
SAN DIEGO
A cordial welcome awaits you at this dominating hotel, overlooking San Diego Bay and much of the city. Apartments, guest rooms, dining rooms and basement garage. From $2.50 daily.

**NEW PLAZA**
*San Diego's Family Hotel*
A Home for Mother, Sister or Wife Unaccompanied
Theatre—Shopping District
1037 4th St., Opp. U. S. Grant
Room and Bath or Shower, $1.50 up
OUR OWN GARAGE

EARLE L. SOUTHGATE Manager
Hotel SAN DIEGO
BROADWAY AT STATE STREET San Diego, California

**PARK MANOR HOTEL APARTMENTS**
SAN DIEGO
An environment of rest and comfort. Complete hotel service. Superbly located. Ocean bay and mountain view. Undisturbed nights
$2.50 Single and up
Also low weekly and monthly rates
RESTAURANT GARAGE
OPPOSITE BALBOA PARK

## Oklahoma

NEW Skirvin HOTEL
Oklahoma City
$2.50 up SINGLE $4.00 up DOUBLE
LARGE SAMPLE ROOMS
*Air Cooled Coffee Shop and Ballrooms*

## Louisiana

*THE NEW*
**HotelMonteleone**
NEW ORLEANS, LA
European Plan Strictly First Class
600 ROOMS 500 BATHS
Rooms, attached bath, from $2.50
Garage in connection
Also parking grounds

## Travel

**NEW LOW BUS FARES!!**
If you go now, you can enjoy first class bus service at new rates below cost to many points—with hot water heat, porters, free pillows, safety speed control!
*Savings to all parts of the U.S. and Canada.*
*Round Trip Fares to* **BOSTON**
CHICAGO . . . 28.80—NEW YORK . . . 5.40
LOS ANGELES 80.65—ST. LOUIS . . . 34.20
MIAMI . . . . 43.15—WASHINGTON 14.15
If you do not find a local Great Eastern terminal in your phone directory, write to
GREAT EASTERN STAGES, Inc.
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GREAT EASTERN bus system
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**AUSTRALIA**
See Australia's brilliant centenary. From Vancouver, Victoria to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, Sydney on the fast, modern *Aorangi* or *Niagara*. See your own travel agent or Canadian Pacific: 344 Madison Ave., New York
★ Canadian Australasian Line ★

## Arizona

TUCSON
*"The Sunshine City"*
**Pioneer Hotel**
Air Cooled Steam heated. 250 rooms of solid comfort. Rates as attractive as $3.00 per day. Special Monthly Rates. Roof Garden for Sun Bathing.

**Patio Royale HOTEL APARTMENTS**
An environment of rest and comfort. Complete Hotel Service. Superbly located as to Markets, Shopping District and School. $3.00 Single and up.
Low weekly and monthly rate.
FACING PORTLAND PARKS AT 75 WEST PORTLAND
PHOENIX

## Colorado

DENVER, COLORADO
**Hotel HARRIS**
1544 CLEVELAND PLACE
PLEASANT ROOMS, $1.50 up
ATTRACTIVE WEEKLY, MONTHLY RATES
EXCELLENT HOTEL SERVICE

THE **Shirley savoy**
*DENVER'S Largest and Best Equipped Hotel Reasonable Rates*
*Write for information*
*COFFEE SHOP and CAFE*
BROADWAY AT 17TH

**See Also....**
Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Listed Stock Quotations

# Stock Market in Waiting Attitude With Sagging Price Trend

Commodity and Money Markets

## Price Changes Mostly Show A Receding Trend

### Declines Are Slight and Volume of Trading Is Restricted

*By* **Forrest Price**

Stocks are still hibernating.

It was another day off for traders—and prices.

And it was an even duller market than yesterday.

Transfers totaled about 500,000 shares.

The tendency was generally downward from the start, but the decline was unimportant—mostly fractional.

Brokerage houses and traders generally believed that the gold clause decision will be handed down by the Supreme Court not later than next Monday.

All agree that the court's ruling is responsible for the dull markets.

While price changes today were in large part confined to the fractions, a few stocks managed to show bigger variations.

The Atchison issues were down well over a point each. Union Pacific receded more than a point.

Losers of a point or more included Budd Manufacturing, Cerro de Pasco, U. S. Rubber first preferred, U. S. Smelting, U. S. Steel preferred, Jones & Laughlin preferred, Allied Chemical, American Sugar and American Water Works.

A few gainers included American Telephone, Johns-Manville, Homestake Mining, Texas Gulf Sulphur, Twin City Rapid Transit preferred, Virginia Electric Power preferred, Wrigley, and Westinghouse Electric.

With bond prices going both ways it was hard to determine a price trend. U. S. Governments were slightly higher, but trading was not active. A few corporate issues were up.

Weakness of corn prices caused a general decline in the Chicago grain market. Cotton prices moved narrowly.

Just what condition is the market in for withstanding any shock which may come to it should the Supreme Court next Monday rule against the Government in the gold clause case, is a question in the minds of traders and investors.

Speaking in general terms, the market is pretty well entrenched. For a long period of time, particularly since the gold clause question first came up, traders and investors have been moving cautiously, as shown in the steady movement of prices.

There has been no wild speculation or pyramiding so far as indicated by price movements. It is believed that in recent weeks buying of stocks has been largely "for keeps." The decline in brokers' loans reveals that investors have been buying outright, and share certificates have been going into the strong boxes.

Consequently, it is thought that should the decision be against the Government it would not so seriously affect the market as in years when speculation was at high tide. However, the market is by no means invulnerable.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Straddling financial markets today showed little disposition to step out in any direction.

With trading in stocks even more dull than yesterday's colorless session, most traders clung to the safety sidelines, and waited for developments to shake the list out of its lethargy. The news was not particularly stimulating.

Among share gainers of fractions to around a point or more were Columbian Carbon, Air Reduction, Bethlehem Steel preferred, Inland Steel, Texas Gulf Sulphur, Twin City Rapid Transit preferred, Virginia Electric Power preferred, Wrigley, and Westinghouse Electric.

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## Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 Range High Low | Div. in $ | | Est. Sales | High | Low | Last Feb. 1 | Last Jan. 31

Adams Express 500 6¾ 6½ 6¼ 6¼
Adams Mills 300 30 29⅝ 29⅞ ..
Addressograph 400 9 8¾ 9 8⅞
Affiliated Prod 500 7⅞ 7⅞ 7¾ 7½
Air Reduction 400 111¼ 110¾ 110¾ 111
Airway Elec App 100 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
Alaska-Juneau 1400 17⅛ 17¼ 17⅛ 17⅜
Alleghany Corp (h) 500 1½ 1⅜ 1½ 1½
Allied Chem 400 135 134¾ 135 136
Allis Chalmers 700 16¾ 16½ 16⅝ 16¾
Amerada 2100 56 55 55½ 55½
Am Ag Ch Del 300 55¾ 55⅛ 55⅛ ..
Am Bank Note 500 16⅜ 16 16 16¼
AmB ank Note pf 10 48⅜ 48⅜ 48⅜ 48½
Am Crystal Sug 100 7 7 7 7⅜
Am Crys Sug pf 50 64⅞ 64⅞ 64⅞ 64½
Am Can 700 112⅛ 111⅜ 112 112¼
Am Car & F pf 300 39½ 39½ 39½ 40
Am Chain pf 200 38 38 38 ..
Am Chicle 200 67½ 67½ 67½ ..
Am Com Alcohol 900 27½ 27¼ 27½ 27⅝
Am Encaustic T 100 2¼ 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
Am & For Pow 100 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
Am & For Pow 6 700 14¼ 14⅛ 14⅛ ..
Am & For P 2pf 300 6⅜ 6⅛ 6⅛ ..
Am Hide & L pf 100 21¼ 21¼ 21¼ 21½
Am Ice 100 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ 4¾
Am Ice pf 100 36 36 36 36
Am International 300 6⅛ 6 6 ..
Am Locomotive 400 17½ 17⅜ 17⅜ 17⅜
Am Loco pf 200 51 49½ 49½ 50
Am Metal 300 16⅛ 15¾ 16⅛ 16
Am Power & Lt 700 3⅛ 3 3⅛ 3¼
Am P&L 5% pf 300 11 10⅞ 11 11
Am P&L 6% pf 100 12⅞ 12⅞ 12⅞ 13
Am Radiator 2700 14 13¾ 13¾ 14⅛
Am Rolling Mill 700 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅞ 21⅜
Am Smelt & Ref 1600 34⅞ 34⅜ 34⅜ 34⅝
Am Smelt & R pf 100 122 122 122 122½
Am Sm&R 6% pf 300 110 110 110 109½
Am Steel Fdries 400 17⅛ 17 17 17⅛
Am Stores 200 38¼ 38⅞ 38⅝ 38
Am Sugar Ref 400 60¾ 60 60¼ 61
Am Sug Ref pf 300 129⅞ 128⅞ 128⅞ 129¼
Am Tel & Tel 1800 105 104⅛ 105 104½
Am Type Fdrs (h) 100 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ ..
Am Wat W & E 2200 13 12⅞ 12⅞ 13
Am Watlpf 200 56 55¾ 55¾ 57½
Am Woolen 200 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ 7¾
Am Woolen pf 500 39½ 39 39 40
Anaconda Cop 1600 10⅜ 10⅜ 10⅜ 10½
Anchor Cap pf 10 106 106 106 107
Archer Daniels 400 37⅜ 37½ 37½ 37½
Armour Ill 3500 5⅞ 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
Armour Ill pr pf 400 68 67½ 67½ 67¾
Armour Ill pf 200 108 107½ 108 ..
Arnold Constable 300 4⅞ 5⅛ 5⅛ ..
Asso Dry Goods 400 11⅜ 10⅞ 10⅞ 11⅜
Atchison T&SF 5400 45 43¼ 43⅞ 45⅜
Atchison pf 100 80 80 80 81⅜
Atl Coast Line 100 28⅞ 28⅝ 28⅞ 29½
Atl Refining 1200 24⅜ 24¼ 24⅜ 24⅞
Auburn Auto 100 39 39 39 38½
Atlas Powder pf 20 100 108½ 108½ 109
Auburn Auto 400 24¼ 23⅞ 24¼ 23¾
Austin Nichols 100 9¼ 9¼ 9¼ ..
Aviation Corp Del 2200 5 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅞

—B—

Baldwin Loco 600 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅝
Baldwin Loco pf 100 23¼ 23¼ 23¼ 24
Balt & Ohio 700 11½ 11⅜ 11⅜ 11⅝
Balt & Ohio pf 500 14½ 13⅞ 13⅞ 14¼
Bamberger pf 30 102 102 102 101
Barnsdall A 400 6¼ 6¼ 6¼ 6¼
Beech-Nut Pack 100 74 74 74 ..
Belding Hem 100 12⅜ 12¾ 12¾ ..
Bendix Aviation 500 15½ 15 15 15½
Beneficial Ind Ln 600 16 15¾ 16 15⅝
Best & Co 400 35 34 34 34¼
Bethlehem Steel 2700 30⅝ 29⅞ 29⅞ 30¼
Beth Steel pf 300 73¼ 72⅝ 73¼ 72½
Beth Steel pf 300 73¼ 72⅝ 73¼ 72½
Bigelow Sanford 20 24 24 24 24
Blaw Knox 200 11⅞ 11¼ 11¾ 12
Boeing Airplane 2800 9⅜ 9 9¼ 9
Bohn Alum & Br 300 55 54⅛ 54⅜ 54½
Bon Ami A 10 90⅛ 90⅛ 90⅛ 91
Borden 1400 24⅞ 24⅛ 24½ 24⅞
Borg Warner 1800 29⅝ 29⅜ 29⅝ 29½
Briggs Mfg 2500 26⅞ 26½ 26⅞ 26¾
Briggs & Stra 100 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅜ 24⅞
Brooklyn Man T 6800 43½ 42⅜ 42½ 43
Brooklyn M T pf 200 96 96 96 95½
Brooklyn Un Gas 400 23⅝ 23⅜ 23½ 23¾
Brooklyn Q pf 100 22½ 22½ 22½ 25
Bucyrus E cv pf 200 11½ 11½ 11½ 11¾
Bucyrus E pf 110 71 70 70 70
Budd Mfg 300 4½ 4½ 4½ 4½
Budd Mfg pf 40 29¼ 29⅛ 29¼ 30½
Budd Wheat 100 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜
Bullard 200 12¼ 12 12⅛ 12½
Burroughs Add 800 14⅞ 14⅜ 14⅞ 14⅝
Bush Term (h) 100 2 2 2 2
Butterick (h) 300 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ 1⅜
Byers 100 17 17 17 17⅛

—C—

Calif Packing 500 39 38⅛ 38¼ 39
Calumet & Hecla 400 3⅜ 3¼ 3⅜ 3⅜
Campbell Wq&C 200 9½ 9½ 9½ 9½
Canada Dry 700 13⅜ 13⅛ 13⅛ 14
Canadian Pacific 2300 13¼ 13 13¼ 13⅛
Capital Admin pf 70 34¼ 33¾ 34¼ 34
Case Threshing 1500 55 54⅜ 54⅜ 55½
Caterpillar Trac 2500 38⅜ 37⅝ 38 38
Celanese Corp 2000 31⅜ 30½ 31⅜ 30⅝
Celotex Co pf (h) 280 19¾ 19¼ 19½ 19⅝
Central Aguirre 300 23¼ 23 23¼ 23¼
Cerro de Pasco 700 41¼ 40 40⅝ 41
Certain-Teed 300 5¼ 5¼ 5¼ 5⅛
Certain-Teed pf 20 28 28 28 28
Chesapeake Corp 400 39 38¾ 38¾ 39½
Ches & Ohio 1800 42⅝ 42 42½ 42⅝
Chi Mil & St P 500 2⅝ 2½ 2½ 2¼
Chi Mil & St P pf 300 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ 3¾
Chi & N'western 300 4⅜ 4⅛ 4⅛ 4¾
Chi & N'west pf 100 8¼ 8¼ 8¼ 8½
Chi Pneu Tool 200 6¼ 6¼ 6¼ 6⅜
Chi Pneu T pf 100 24 24 24 24
Chi Rk & I P (h) 100 2 2 2 2
Chi RI&P 6% (h) 200 3 2¾ 2¾ 3
Chi RI&P 7% (h) 300 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛ ..
Chi Yellow Cab 100 10½ 10½ 10½ ..
Chickasha Cot O 200 28 28 28 28½
Childs Company 100 5¾ 5⅜ 5⅜ 5¾
Chrysler 9400 37⅛ 36¾ 37⅛ 37¼
City Ice & Fuel 200 21 21 21 ..
City Ice & F pf 20 90¾ 90¾ 90¾ 90¾
City Stores (h) 400 1¼ 1⅛ 1¼ 1⅛
City Stores A (h) 300 5⅛ 5½ 5⅞ ..
City Stores A vtc (h) 300 5¼ 5¼ 5¼ ..
Cluett Peabody 100 24¾ 24¾ 24¾ ..
Colgate-Palm-P 400 17 16¾ 17 16¾
Collins & Aikman 700 13¼ 13 13 13¼
Colo F & Ir (h) 300 4½ 4½ 4½ 4⅝
Colo F&E pf (h) 30 23 22½ 22½ 23
Colo & So 1pf 10 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛ 12
Columbia Gas 900 7 6¾ 7 7
Columbia Pic vtc 400 36¼ 35⅞ 35⅞ 36¼
Columbian Carb 300 71 70 71 69⅝
Comm Credit 1000 43 42⅝ 42⅝ 43
Comm Cred A 100 55⅜ 55⅜ 55⅜ 55⅜
Comm Cred 1pf 50 111 110½ 111 110
Comm Inv Tr 700 58¾ 58⅛ 58⅛ 58¼
Comm I Trcv pf 300 115 115 115 ..
Comm Solvents 2000 21¼ 20⅞ 21 21⅛
Comwlth & So 700 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
Comwlth & S 6pf 2500 35¾ 35¼ 35¼ 35
Congoleum Nairn 700 32⅜ 32⅛ 32⅜ 32⅝
Consol Film Ind 1000 6¾ 6¼ 6⅜ 6¼
Consol Film I pf 300 20⅞ 20½ 20¾ 21⅛
Consol Gas 2300 19¾ 19½ 19⅝ 19⅜
Consol Gas pf 700 80 79⅜ 79½ 79½
Consol Oil 1700 7⅝ 7½ 7½ 7⅝
Consol Textile 300 ⅞ ¾ ⅞ ¾
Container A 300 11⅜ 11⅛ 11⅛ 11¾
Container B 100 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜ 4¼
Cont Baking A 300 6 6 6 6
Cont Baking B 500 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ ⅞
Cont Can 400 65¾ 65½ 65½ 68
Cont Dia Fibre 400 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝ ..
Cont Insurance 300 31 30⅝ 31 31½
Cont Motors 1700 1¼ 1⅛ 1¼ 1¼
Cont Oil 1000 17⅞ 17⅝ 17⅞ 17¾
Corn2Products 700 63¼ 62½ 62½ 63
Crane 200 6¼ 6⅛ 6⅛ 6
Cream of Wheat 200 36½ 36⅜ 36⅜ 36½
Crosley Radio 200 13⅜ 13⅜ 13⅜ ..
Crown Cork & S 400 24⅜ 24¼ 24¼ 24¼
Crown Corp pf 100 44½ 44½ 44½ ..
Crown Zellerback 200 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
Crucible Steel 400 22 21⅞ 22 21⅞
Cuba Co 100 1⅛ 1 1⅛ 1⅛
Cuban Am Sug 200 5¾ 5⅝ 5⅝ 5¾
Cudahy Packing 200 42 42 42 ..
Curtis Publishing 700 19½ 18⅝ 18⅝ ..
Curtis Pub pf 300 97⅜ 96¼ 96¼ 97
Curtiss-Wright 800 2¾ 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
Curtiss-Wright A 1200 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ ⅞
Cushman 8% 30 79½ 79 79½ ..
Cutler Hammer 300 19 18⅞ 18⅞ 19

—D—

Daveka St 300 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ ⅞
Deere & Co 700 28¾ 27½ 28¾ 27⅞
Deere & Co pf 1300 29¾ 29 29½ 29⅛
Del & Hudson 200 35½ 35⅛ 35⅛ 36½
Del Lack & W 1500 15½ 15¼ 15½ 15¾
Denver R G pf 100 3¾ 3¾ 3¾ ..
Detroit Edison 200 77 77 77 77¼
Diamond Match 600 29 28¾ 29 ..
Dome Mines 200 36½ 36⅛ 36½ 37
Dominion Stores 300 12 12 12 12
Douglas A 1500 22⅞ 22½ 22⅞ 22⅝
Dresser A 100 14½ 14½ 14½ ..
du Pont de Nem 1200 94¾ 93¾ 94 94¾
Duquesne Lt pf 50 105½ 105½ 105½ 105½

—E—

Eastman Kodak 100 113 113 113 112½
Eastman Kod pf 100 145 145 145 145½
Eaton Mfg 900 19 18⅞ 19 19¼
Elec Auto-Lite 2600 25 24⅝ 24⅝ 25
Elec Boat 200 5 4⅞ 5 5
Elec & Mus Ind 2000 8¼ 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
Elec Pow & Lt 700 2⅜ 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅜
Elec Pow & L pf 200 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
Elec Sto Battery 100 46 46 46 46
Endicott Johnson 203 56⅜ 56⅜ 56⅜ 56
Equitable Off Bld 200 5 5 5 5
Erie RR 100 11¼ 11¼ 11¼ 11⅜
Erie RR 1pf 400 13¾ 13⅜ 13⅜ 13½
Eureka Vacuum 100 11¼ 11¼ 11¼ ..
Evans Products 600 21 20¾ 20¾ 21⅛

—F—

Fairbanks Morse 600 19¾ 19 19⅜ 19½
Fed Lt & Trac 1100 7 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞
Fed Water Serv 100 1 1 1 1⅛
Fidelity Phe F In 200 31½ 30⅞ 30⅞ 31⅝
Firestone T&R 800 16¾ 16¼ 16⅜ 16⅜
Firestn T&R pf A 100 92¾ 92¾ 92¾ 92¾
First Nat Stores 900 50⅜ 49¼ 49¼ 50½
Follansbee B (h) 400 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ 3
Food Mach 100 22 22 22 ..
Foster-Wheel pf 20 72½ 72 72 ..
Fourth Nat Inv 100 23¼ 23⅛ 23⅛ ..
Fox Film A 300 10⅞ 10¾ 10¾ 10⅞
Freeport Texas 1200 21½ 21⅛ 21½ 21
Fuller 2pf 10 10½ 10½ 10½ 10⅜

—G—

Gamewell 50 9 9 8½ 8½
Gen Am In pf ww 100 8½ 8½ 8½ ..
Gen Am Inv 600 6¾ 6¾ 6⅞ 6½
Gen Am Trans 200 36¾ 36¼ 36¼ 36¼
Gen Asphalt 700 16¼ 15¾ 15⅝ 16⅛
Gen Baking 600 8⅛ 8 8⅛ 7⅞
Gen Baking pf 100 120 118 120 ..
Gen Bronze 500 6¾ 6½ 6¾ 6⅞
Gen Electric 3800 23⅝ 23¼ 23¼ 23½
Gen Elec 8p . 2500 11 3-32 11 3-32 11 3-32 11 3-32
Gen Foods 1400 34¾ 34¼ 34⅝ 34
Gen Gas & E A 200 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
Gen Ital Edison 100 61½ 61½ 61½ 61
Gen Mills 100 61 61 61 60¾
Gen Motors 6200 31¼ 30⅝ 30⅞ 31
Gen Mot 5% pf 300 111⅝ 111½ 111½ 112½
Gen Print Ink 100 18¾ 18½ 18¾ 18¾
Gen Pub Service 400 1¾ 1 1¾ 1¾
Gen Ry Signal 100 26 26 26 26
Gen Refractories 1100 17¾ 17¼ 17¾ 17½
Gen Refract ct 100 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝ 17¼
Gillette Saf Raz 600 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅝ 13¾
Gillette S R pf 100 74½ 74½ 74½ 74½
Gimbel Bros 400 3¼ 3¼ 3¼ 3¼
Glidden 900 24⅛ 24⅛ 24½ 24⅝
Gold Dust 1500 16¼ 16 16¼ 16¼
Goodrich 100 9⅞ 9¾ 9⅞ 9⅞
Goodyear 900 22¼ 21⅞ 22¼ 22⅜
Gotham Silk Hos 400 4¾ 4¾ 4¾ ..
Both S H pf ww 20 44 44 44 ..
Fraham Paige 600 2⅜ 2½ 2⅝ 2⅜
Grant (WT) 400 31½ 30 31¼ 30½
Great Nor pf 1600 14¼ 13⅝ 13⅝ 14¼
Great Ore Ore 500 11 11 11 11
Great West Sug 600 27½ 27¼ 27¼ 27½
Guantanamo Sug 900 1⅛ 1 1 ..

—H—

Hahn Dept Sto 200 5¼ 5 5¼ 5⅛
Hall Printing 100 6¾ 6¾ 6¾ ..
Harbison Walker 100 18½ 18½ 18½ 18¾
Harbison W pf 10 101½ 101½ 101½ ..
Hayes Body 600 3¼ 3 3 3¼
Hazel Atlas 200 89¼ 89¼ 89¼ 90
Hercules Motors 400 12⅜ 12⅛ 12⅜ ..
Hercules Powd pf 50 123½ 123½ 123½ ..
Hershey Choc pf 100 104½ 104½ 104½ 104½
Holland Furnace 100 8 8 8 ..
Hollander 100 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝ ..
Homestake Min 100 347 347 347 346
Houdaille Her A 1300 31¼ 30⅝ 30⅞ 31
Houdaille Her B 1300 8¼ 7⅞ 8 8⅛
Howe Sound 800 45 44¾ 44¾ 45¼
Hudson Motor 700 10 9¾ 9⅞ 10
Hupp Motors 500 2⅞ 2¾ 2¾ 2¾

—I—

Il Central 700 13½ 13¼ 13½ 13⅜
Indus Rayon 200 31¾ 31⅜ 31¾ 31⅝
Ingersoll-Rand 500 66½ 66 66½ ..
Inland Steel 800 53⅜ 53 53¼ 52⅝
Interboro R H (h) 3100 14⅞ 13⅝ 14⅝ 14
Interlake Iron 100 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞ ..
Int Agr Corp 200 4½ 4½ 4½ ..
Int Business M 400 152 151⅝ 151⅝ 151
Int Carriers 400 5⅝ 5½ 5½ ..
Int Cement 500 27¼ 27¼ 27¼ 28¼
Int Harvester 1100 41½ 40¾ 41¼ 41
Int Hydroelec 500 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
Int Nickel 2900 23¼ 22⅞ 23 23¼
Int Paper pf 200 91½ 91½ 91½ 91
Int Pr Ink pf 10 99¾ 99¾ 99¾ 99¾
Int Shoe 100 44¾ 44⅞ 44⅝ ..
Int Silver pf 50 72 72 72 70
Int Tel & Tel 1800 9 8⅞ 8⅞ 9

—J—

Jewel Tea 200 54⅜ 54¼ 54¼ ..
Johns Manville 1000 51 50 50⅝ 50¼
Johns Man pf 10 122 122 122 122
Jones & L'lin pf 30 63½ 63½ 63½ 64¾

—K—

Kaufmann D St 100 8¼ 8⅛ 8⅛ 8
Kayser J & Co 100 16¼ 16¼ 16¼ 16¼
Kelly-Springfield 400 13¾ 13¾ 13¾ 13⅞
Kelvinator Corp 700 16¾ 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
Kennecott Corp 2700 16⅜ 16¼ 16⅜ 16¾
Kimberly Clark 300 11 10¾ 11 ..
Kinney pf 40 33¼ 33¼ 33¼ ..
Kresge 400 20⅜ 20⅜ 20⅝ 20½
Kresge pf 30 111 110½ 111 ..
Kroger Groc & B 800 25¾ 25½ 25⅝ 25⅝

—L—

Laclede Gas StL 10 20 20 20 ..
Lee Rubber 200 12 12 12 12
Lehigh Val Coal 200 2⅜ 2½ 2⅜ 2½
Lehigh Val RR 200 9 8⅞ 8⅞ 9
Lehman Corp 100 71½ 71½ 71½ ..
Libbey-Owens-F 2000 29⅜ 28¾ 29 29⅛
Life Savers Cup 100 18⅞ 18¼ 18⅛ 18½
Link-Belt 300 20 19½ 20 20
Liquid Carbonic 300 27¾ 27½ 27¾ 27½
Loew's Inc 2900 33⅜ 32½ 32¾ 32¾
Loews pf 200 102 102 102 ..
Lofts Inc 100 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½
Long Bell Lum A 200 13¾ 13¼ 13¼ ..
Louisiana OR 200 1 1 1 1
Louisville G&E A 100 12⅝ 12⅜ 12⅝ 12⅝
Louisville & N 600 41 40½ 40½ 41
Ludlum Steel 600 16⅞ 16½ 16½ 16½

—M—

Mack Trucks 400 26¼ 26 26¼ 26⅛
Macy (RH) & Co 100 39⅞ 39⅞ 39⅞ 39¼
Magma Copper 100 19⅞ 19⅞ 19⅞ 19⅝
Mallinson 100 1¾ 1¾ 1¾ ..
Mallinson pf 20 16⅜ 16 16 15⅜
Man Elv mr (h) 600 22 21 21½ 21¾
Maranena Corp 100 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
Marine Mid 300 6⅜ 6⅛ 6⅜ 6⅛
Marlin-Rockwell 100 24¼ 24¼ 24¼ 24¼
Marshall Field 200 9 9 9 9⅛
Mathieson Alkali 700 28⅜ 28 28⅜ 28¼
Mathieson Alk pf 10 145 145 145 143
May Dept Stores 100 41½ 41½ 41½ 42
Maytag 600 6 5¾ 6 5¾
Maytag pf ww 100 35¾ 35¾ 35⅝ 35
Maytag 1pf 10 90 90 90 ..
McCrory Sto (h) 1800 10½ 10⅛ 10¼ 10¼
McCrory B (h) 300 9½ 9½ 9½ 9½
McIntyre Porcu 500 38¼ 38¼ 38¼ 38½
McKeesport Tin 300 92 91½ 92 91¾
McLellan Sto (h) 300 12 12⅛ 12⅝ 12¼
Melville Shoe 300 42½ 42½ 42½ 42¼
Mesta Mach 800 26⅜ 26¼ 26¼ 26⅝
Met-Gldwyn pf 100 28 28 28 ..
Miami Cop 100 3 3 3 3
Mid-Cont Pet 900 11½ 11⅜ 11½ 12
Midland Steel 500 12¼ 12 12⅛ 12¼
Midland Stl pf 30 65 65 65 65
Min Moline 400 5⅛ 5 5 5
Mo Kan & Tex 100 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛ 5
Mo K&T pf 400 10¾ 10½ 10⅝ 11
Mo Pacific (h) 200 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜ ..
Mo Pacific pf (h) 200 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛ 3¼
Monsanto Chem 100 57½ 57½ 57½ 56¾
Montgom Ward 5300 26⅛ 25¾ 25¾ 26
Mother Lode 200 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
Motor Products 200 24½ 24⅜ 24⅜ 24⅜
Mullins Mfg 200 9⅜ 9¼ 9¼ 9⅜
Mullins pf 20 50⅛ 50⅛ 50⅛ 49½
Murray Body 300 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞ 6¾
Myers & Bro 100 31½ 31½ 31½ ..

—N—

Nash Motors 2500 15⅞ 15½ 15⅝ 16
atl Avia Corp 400 8⅛ 8 8⅛ 8
Nat Biscuit 2400 28⅜ 27⅞ 28¼ 28⅜
Nat Cash Reg 200 16⅜ 16¼ 16⅜ 16⅛
Nat Dairy Prod 2100 16⅛ 15⅞ 16 16
Nat Dept S pf h 40 30 29¾ 29¾ 30
Nat Dept Stores h 1800 3¼ 3⅛ 3¼ 3¼
Nat Lead 100 150¾ 150¾ 150¾ 149
Nat Lead pf B 40 124 124 124 ..
Nat Now & Lt 300 7 6⅞ 7 7
Nat Steel 800 48¾ 48¼ 48½ 48½
Newberry Co 400 47⅜ 47 47⅜ 47
Newport Indus 100 6½ 6½ 6½ 6½
NY Central 3900 17⅞ 17¼ 17⅝ 17⅞
NY C & StL pf 100 20 20 20 19½
NY Dock pf 100 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ ..
NY Investors (h) 200 ½ ½ ½ ..
NY NH & H 100 6½ 6½ 6½ 6½
NY NH & Hf pf 1400 10¾ 10¾ 10¾ 11
NY Shipbldg 200 12½ 12½ 12½ 12⅜
Nor Am Co 20 82½ 82¼ 82¼ ..
Noranda M 200 32⅝ 32¼ 32½ 32⅝
Norfolk & West 200 174 174 174 173½
Norfolk & W pf 160 101 100⅞ 101 ..
North American 2800 13 12½ 13 12½
North Am Aviation 3500 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛ 3¼
No Am Edison pf 200 66 66 66 66¼
Northern Pacific 1800 18 17⅛ 17¾ 17¾
Norwalk Tire pf 10 28 28 28 ..

—O—

Ohio Oil 400 10½ 10 10 10
Oliver Farm Eq 200 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅝ ..
Oliver F P E ppf 400 22 21½ 21½ 22½
Omnibus 100 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ 4⅜
Otis Elevator 300 14⅜ 14½ 14⅜ 14⅜
Otis Elev pf 20 107¼ 107¼ 107¼ 107½
Otis Steel 400 6¼ 6⅛ 6⅛ 6¼
Otis Steel ppf 200 39¾ 39 39 39¾
Owens Ill Glass 600 87 86¾ 87 87

—P—

Pacific Gas&El 100 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛ 14
Pacific Lighting 200 22 21⅞ 22 21⅞
Pacific Mills 200 17 17 17 ..
Pacific Tel&Tel 200 72½ 72½ 72½ 72¼
Pac W Oil Corp 400 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ 7¾
Packard Motor 2800 4¾ 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
Param P ctfs (h) 4500 4⅛ 3⅞ 4 4
Park Utah 200 2⅞ 2⅞ 2 2⅞
Pathe Exchange 100 1½ 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
Patino Mines 400 10⅜ 10½ 10½ 11
Penick & Ford 100 66 66 66 ..
Penn Dixie Cem 700 4¼ 4¼ 4¼ ..
Penney (JC 3500 68½ 68¼ 68½ 68¼
Pennsylvania RR 6200 21¾ 21 21⅛ 21½
Peoples GasLt&C 400 21¼ 21 21 21¼
Petroleum 200 8½ 8⅛ 8½ 8¼
Phelps Dodge 300 14¼ 14 14¼ 14¼
Phila & Reading 400 3¾ 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
Phillips Pet 800 15¼ 14¾ 14¾ 15
Phoenix Hosiery 500 4 4 4 ..
Pierce-Arrow (h) 200 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
Pierce Oil 200 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ½
Pirelli Co Italy 100 76 76 76 76
Pitts Screw&Bolt 100 6⅞ 6⅞ 6⅞ 7¼
Pitts United pf 10 33 33 33 ..
Plymouth Oil 300 7⅞ 7¾ 7¾ 8
Postal Tel pf 200 14 14 14 14⅜
Procter & Gam 1900 45¾ 45 45½ 45⅜
Procter & G pf 20 117¼ 117 117 116¾
Public Service 1800 26 25¾ 25⅞ 26½
Pub Serv 6% 100 83 83 83 ..
Pullman 600 48¼ 48 48 48½
Pure Oil 400 6⅞ 6¾ 6⅞ 6⅞
Pure Oil pf 10 53½ 53½ 53½ ..
Purity Bakeries 400 9 8¾ 8⅞ 9

—R—

Radio Corp Amer 4100 5⅜ 5¼ 5¼ 5¼
Radio pf A 6600 63¼ 60⅞ 60¼ 60⅝
Radio pf B 3200 42½ 41⅝ 41⅞ 42
Radio-K-O (h) 700 2⅛ 2 2 2
Raybestos Man 200 19⅜ 19⅜ 19⅜ 19⅞
Reading 100 35 35 35 ..
Reis & Co 100 2 2 2 ..
Remington Rand 400 9 9 9 9⅛
RemRand 1pf 200 75½ 75 75 75
Republic I & S 1700 14¼ 13⅞ 13⅞ 14⅜
Repub I&S pf 200 46½ 46¼ 46¼ 47
Reynolds Metal 100 22¾ 22¾ 22¾ 23
Royal Dutch 100 32 32 32 31¾

—S—

Safeway Stores 200 41¼ 41 41¼ 41
Safeway S 6% 150 108½ 108 108 108¾
St Joseph Lead 400 15¼ 15 15¼ 15
StL & SF (h) 200 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½
StL & SFpf(h) 200 1⅞ 1¾ 1¾ ..
StL SW 100 3 2¾ 2¾ 2¾
StL SWpf 100 6 5¾ 5¾ 5¾
Savage Arms 100 10 10 10 ..
Schenley Dist 1000 15⅜ 15 15⅛ 15⅛
Schulte Retail 100 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
Scott Paper 10 59 59 59 ..
Seabd Air L (h) 300 ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ..
Seaboard Oil 200 23½ 23 23 23½
Sears Roebuck 7700 33⅞ 33½ 33½ 33½
Servel Inc 2000 8¾ 8½ 8½ 8⅝
Sharon Stl Hoop 400 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝ 12¾
Sattuck (FG) 100 7¾ 7¾ 7¾ 8
Shell Union Oil 400 7 6⅞ 6⅞ 7
Shell Un Oil pf 100 73¾ 73¾ 73¾ 74
Silver Ag Yoal n 200 8⅞ 8⅞ 8⅞ 8⅞
Simmons 400 9 9 9 9⅛
Simms Petroleum 1100 15⅝ 15 15⅜ 16
Skelly Oil 200 7⅝ 7½ 7½ 7⅝
Snider Packing 400 18½ 18 18 18⅝
Solvay Am pf ww 100 109½ 109½ 109½ ..
Socony Vacuum 9100 14¼ 14 14¼ 14¼
So Calif Edison 1400 12⅛ 11½ 11⅝ 12⅛
Southern Pacific 5000 15⅜ 15 15⅛ 15½
So P Rico Sugar 400 20¾ 20⅛ 20⅛ 20½
Southern Ry 400 12⅞ 12½ 12⅝ 12⅞
Southern Ry pf 300 16⅜ 16 16⅜ 16½
Spang Chal pf 10 63 63 63 ..
Sparks Withing 200 4¾ 4¾ 4⅝ 4¾
Spencer Kellogg 200 35 34¾ 35 ..
Sperry Corp 2000 9⅛ 8¾ 8⅞ 9
Spicer Mfg 300 10½ 10¼ 10¼ 10½
Splegl May Stern 700 72½ 72¼ 72½ 73
Stand Brands 3100 17¾ 17⅜ 17⅝ 17⅞
Stand Brands pf 20 123¼ 123⅛ 123¼ ..
Stand Gas & El 200 3⅞ 3¾ 3¾ 3⅞
Stand G&E pf 200 4⅞ 4¾ 4¾ 4⅞
Stand G&E 8% 100 9¾ 9¾ 9

Commerce and Finance

# Mutual Savings Deposits $9,757,690,937 in 13,836,975 Names

Business and Industry

## Chile Says Buy Nitrates or No Payment on Debt

### Copper Also Listed—Public Works to Absorb Former 'Service' Money

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 1—In a measure just passed by Congress in special session, Chile in substance told creditors abroad that they must buy more Chilean nitrates and copper if they want continued payments on defaulted loans.

Reliable estimates indicate that the profits from the government's newly organized nitrate sales corporation and the taxes from the copper industry would amount to between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 during 1935 and will be devoted to the partial resumption of service on Chile's foreign direct, indirect, and municipal bonds, many of which are held in the United States.

**Must Relinquish Rights**

Foreign bondholders, however, must agree to accept what they can get from the nitrate and copper industries and to give up all their rights under the original loan contracts to receive these payments.

Foreign bankers and bondholders have been puzzled and disturbed by the Chilean Government scheme under which a vast public works program is to be financed by sums of municipal and other money formerly set aside for external debt service. There has been certain adverse comment on the proposal, especially in the British financial press, though, as a matter of fact, most of the loans in question were financed in the United States.

The foreign obligations of Chile are classified as direct or indirect debts—those sums borrowed direct by the State and those by municipalities, state railways and mortgage banks, with or without the guarantee of the Government. The total in both classes is $456,428,356, on which the normal service, according to the original contracts, amounts to $41,301,706. Service was suspended by the moratorium law of August, 1931.

The indirect debt approximates $140,000,000, $130,000,000 of which was raised in the United States in the postwar days of copious credit.

**Suspension Came in 1931**

Since service was suspended in 1931, several of the debtor institutions have been making service payments in a special peso suspense account with the idea of converting into dollars at the necessary moment. The Santiago municipality, for instance, is understood to have made these peso allocations regularly. According to the Government's own calculations 130,000,000 pesos ($13,000,000 at the official rate of exchange) has already been accumulated for the debt service of these municipalities and other debtor entities.

The Government plans that the institutions, in return for the state assuming entire foreign debt obligations on the basis of the reduced payments, shall continue to deposit 50 per cent of the old par value service charges in a central treasury account to finance its public works scheme. It calculates that annual payments, at half rate, would yield 33,000,000 pesos a year until 1954, added to the 130,000,000 already accumulated.

**Investments Listed**

Therefore, it has projected the following investments, beginning with the immediate expenditure of the accumulated 130,000,000 pesos:

1. For the fostering of mining and industrial production in the provinces of Tarapaca and Antofagasta (10,000,000 pesos immediately and 6,000,000 in each ensuing year).
2. For fostering agricultural activities (3,000,000 pesos immediately).
3. For publicity and organization of the wine export business (2,000,000 pesos immediately).
4. For the carrying out of a penitentiary building plan (30,000,000 pesos immediately).
5. For the construction and repair of hospitals (54,000,000 pesos immediately).
6. For the installation of a national laboratory for industrial investigations in the University of Chile (1,000,000 pesos immediately).

The balance of the funds available will be allotted to the building of public schools, trade and agricultural boarding schools and workmen's dwelling houses. In each one of these schemes a quota of not more than 30 per cent of the funds available will be allotted to constructions in the province of Santiago and the balance to constructions in the other provinces.

The Chilean press states that if the Government undertakes as guarantor the payment of obligations contracted by the railroads, municipalities and mortgage banks, it is just that it should exact from these entities in return a payment in favor of national economy.

## Cotton Men Aim To Bar Overproduction

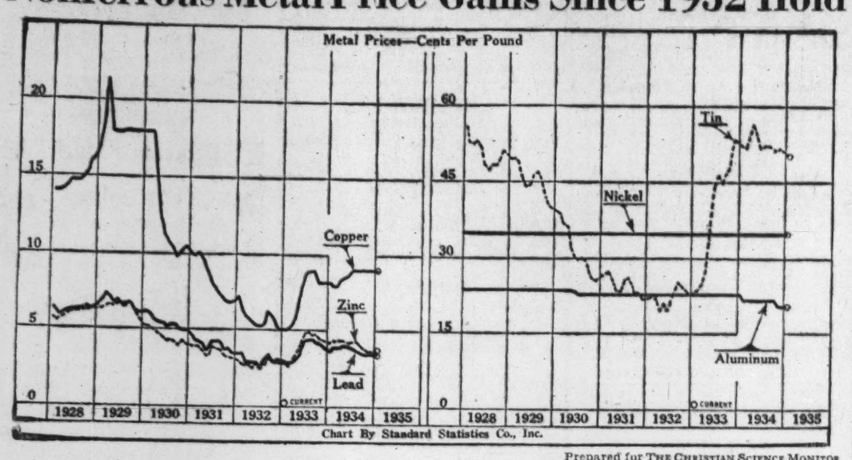
NEW YORK, Feb. 1 (AP)—Resolutions urging maintenance of the provisions in the cotton textile code designed to prevent overproduction and opposing any executive modification of the codes without consent of the affected industries were adopted yesterday by mill executives of the fine goods division of the cotton industry.

Representing 90,666 looms, the mill heads met in the offices of the Cotton Textile Institute to discuss the problem of surplus machinery.

"The fine cotton goods group records itself in opposition to any procedure by decree or executive order which would have the effect of destroying the partnership relation between industry and government," the second resolution asserted.

A third resolution pledged support of National Cotton Week, May 6 to 11.

## Nonferrous Metal Price Gains Since 1932 Hold




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

As will be noted on the accompanying chart, prices of nonferrous metals in general have tended, over the last year, to hold the increases of 1933 from the low points of 1932.

## Metropolitan Life Insurance in Force Rises $686,820,657

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—An increase of $686,820,657 in insurance in force in 1934 to a total of $19,489,805,475 at the end of the year is reported by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company through Frederick H. Ecker, president, at the opening session of the annual convention of managers.

The average daily business, according to Mr. Ecker, was equal to $10,884,438, with 19,900 policies issued, revived or increased.

Distribution of the business in 1934 included $1,524,348,452 ordinary life, $1,487,231,699 industrial insurance and $275,520,219 group insurance. In force at the year-end was $10,216,839,377 ordinary life insurance, $6,617,508,665 industrial insurance and $2,655,457,433 group insurance. The company also reported accident and health insurance in force carrying a principal sum benefit of $1,332,000,950, and weekly indemnity of $13,842,855.

Payments to policyholders was $525,689,562, of which $152,945,723 was paid for death benefits, while $372,743,859 was paid for matured endowments, annuity payments, dividends, disability benefits, cash surrender values, etc. More than two-thirds of the total payments were made to living policyholders.

Dividends to policyholders payable in 1935 amounted to $97,265,486, of which $44,192,450 is payable on industrial policies, $50,397,036 on ordinary policies, and $2,676,000 on accident and health policies.

The company's assets increased $170,346,960 in 1934 and stood at $4,031,108,152 on Dec. 31. Income for the year was $903,754,216.

The number of life insurance policies in force at the end of 1934 was 41,970,561, including 1,496,612 lives insured by group policies. It is estimated that the company's policyholders number about 27,000,000, many of whom hold more than one policy.

## Private Building Up 55 P. C. During Week

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Private engineering awards increased 55 per cent over the high private total last week, bringing the engineering construction total for this week to $24,922,000, according to today's report by the Engineering News-Record. Private awards totaled $91,111,000 and public awards amounted to $15,811,000, of which $3,219,000 is federal work and $12,592,000 state and municipal.

Federal work fell off 56 per cent during the week and state and municipal work increased 4 per cent. The total volume is 1 per cent below last week's figure.

Industrial buildings at $7,089,000 was responsible for the high private award figure. The larger projects included the steel mill for Carnegie Steel Company, McDonald, Ohio, $2,000,000, and the copper refinery for Consolidated Copper Mines Corporation, $3,000,000.

## Slight Decrease In Freight Loadings

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads announces that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Jan. 26 totaled 555,768 cars, 7187 below the preceding week and 7332 below the corresponding week in 1934, but 80,476 above the corresponding week in 1933.

Miscellaneous freight loaded totaled 189,448 cars, 11,794 below the preceding week and 4213 below 1934 but 35,417 above 1933.

Loadings of less-than-carlot merchandise was 146,788 cars, 5585 below the preceding week, 15,099 below 1934 and 13,969 below 1933.

Coal totaled 153,503 cars, 15,903 above the preceding week, 27,755 above 1934, and 56,149 above 1933.

Grain and grain products amounted to 22,603 cars, 2579 below the preceding week, 9103 below 1934, and 2721 below 1933. In the western districts loadings totaled 13,724 cars, 7386 below 1934.

## Amtorg Trading Silent On End of Debt Talks

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—The heads of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, official organization here to promote trade between the Soviet Union and this country, would not comment on the severance of debt negotiations announced by Secretary of State Cordell Hull yesterday.

It was intimated that the organization will not disband as the first Export-Import Bank in the capital will do, but will carry on as it has in the past, attempting to get any business possible for its country.

## The World's Business

### The Townsend Plan—I

THE vogue of the Townsend Plan is not astonishing in view of the situation which arrived in 1929. Whole communities were reduced to chronic cashlessness. Economic insecurity brought widespread fear and despair. Want co-existed with plenty—the kind of plenty evidenced in overstocked warehouses, the destruction of "surpluses," the smug satisfaction of the well-fed, and the bright lights of the great white ways. Indifference to the growing agony of deflation marched with a seeming helplessness to cope with it.

These vivid contrasts were responsible for Mr. Roosevelt's election. He sensed his mandate for a "New Deal" in the smashing character of his victory. The revolt marked the first turn in the tide of despair. Hope came back, and with it a clamant demand for a change of the system and the punishment of those who had allowed that system to produce such appalling consequences. Mix with all this the new economic nostrums (beginning with Technocracy) based on America's "illimitable" resources. The Townsend plan then becomes understandable as the great popular movement that it is.

Few people nowadays question the major thesis of the Townsend plan. The country has been through such an experience of economic insecurity that vast numbers would sacrifice their political freedom in order to get security. No healthy society can be rebuilt till we are equipped with social insurance. This, indeed, is now official philosophy, and to Dr. Townsend must go much credit for keeping the problem so spectacularly before the Administration. Mr. Roosevelt has included an old-age pension scheme in his new Administration plan for social insurance.

One feature of the Townsend plan is superior to his. An old-age pension should be given to everybody, whether he can prove indigence or not. The bureaucratic snooping necessitated by inquiries into means is not only alien to Anglo-Saxon ideas of liberty. It also is an unfair discrimination among taxpayers. Why should a person be penalized simply because he has been a thrifty and sober citizen? Perhaps, as the Townsend plan provides, there ought to be a discrimination against the "habitually criminal." Perhaps, as it further reads, those with ample means would not care to apply for a pension. But, with the exception of the habitual criminal, everybody over a certain age should be entitled to an old-age pension.

It is only with the details of the plan that I quarrel. The amount of the pension under the Townsend plan is $200 a month. It is to be paid to everybody over 60 provided that he retires from work, liquidates his investments, and undertakes to spend his pension within the month. I do not see how the country could afford such a handsome retiring allowance. The annual pension bill cannot be definitely ascertained because we do not know how many habitual criminals there are over 60 and how many beneficiaries would refuse the pension. So, in default of exact figures, we must start with the number of people over 60 as revealed by the 1930 census. This was 10,500,000. It is probably higher than that today. Paid at $200 a month, these people would collect $25,200,000,000 yearly, exclusive of the sum—a tidy one, no doubt—collected by the bureaucrats for administrative costs.

There is only one fund out of which this huge sum could be raised. That is, of course, the national income—the collective pocket of the American people. Data of national income are more recent than those of population age-groups. In 1932 the official figure of national income was $46,200,000,000. $25,200,000,000 would have to come out of $46,200,000,000. The Townsend plan would thus cure income maldistribution with another kind of income maldistribution. Some 9 per cent of the population would receive about over half (54 per cent, to be exact) of the national income.

The Townsend planners hope to tap this income by means of a sales tax. This is the phrase given in the official pamphlet. It was also included in a tentative bill for submission to Congress. When I read this, I turned up the last retail census put out by the Department of Commerce. This gives a retail business of $25,037,225,000 for 1933. On this basis the consumer (including the pensioners) would find his goods almost doubled in price. Of course this would be the indirect way of taking the money out of people's pockets to pay the pensioners. Real incomes would be halved by the draining away of half their purchasing power.

Exponents of the Townsend plan have since changed the name of the tax to "transactions tax." This is because commentators like myself were "misled" into thinking that the $25,200,000,000 would be charged on the goods and services as bought by the consumer. A transaction tax is a levy on every transaction involving a money payment. It is said that the raising of even the huge sum required would involve only a slight individual burden if it were borne by every transaction. The argument is plausible. Transactions involving the transfer of money are registered by bank debits. These are running at the rate of around $325,000,000,000 a year, a figure representing the total amount of transactions covered by check in 141 cities. This is seven times the national income. The Townsend planners imply that a levy on all these transactions would therefore be only one-seventh as onerous as one on all retail sales. Specifically that would be about 14 per cent, instead of around 100 per cent, on goods passing into ultimate consumption.

But the "transactions tax" method does not lighten the burden at all. We should still have to pay out half the national income to the pensioners. For the reason, let us see what is the meaning of this transaction tax. Thousands of transactions involving money payments occur before we get to the final transaction between retailer and consumer.

The farmer sells his wheat to the miller. The miller would have to pay a transactions tax, No. 1 tax. Then the miller sells his flour to the baker, and adds the tax to the price of the flour. The baker would have to pay a transactions tax, No. 2 tax. Then the baker sells his bread to the wholesaler, and adds the tax to the price of the bread. The wholesaler would have to pay a transaction tax, No. 3 tax. Then the wholesaler sells the bread to the retailer, and adds the tax to the price of the bread. The retailer has to pay a transactions tax, No. 4 tax. Then the retailer sells the bread to the consumer, and adds the tax to the price of the bread, No. 5 tax.

Thus the tax would be pyramided all along the line. The consumer would pay, and only the consumer. Make no mistake about that. The invocation of the transactions tax does not affect the final burden at all. There might be insignificant exceptions. In entering bids for a contract, for instance, bidders usually send in a check as earnest money. They would have to pay a transactions tax. Maybe they would absorb the tax. Most probably, however, they would find a way to shift the burden, especially if their bid had been rejected. All such turnover taxes are passed on—that has been the lesson wherever turnover taxes have been introduced, and the Townsend plan is singular only in the fabulous amount of the levy. What the reader of the Townsend plan must bear in mind is that the money can come only out of *income*.

The Townsend plan offers an unexpected panegyric to the sales tax. "Here is the only fair system of taxation for all that can be devised." "Under the sales tax plan of collecting government revenues, all classes of the population pay in proportion to their financial ability." And so on. But this is obviously the reverse of the facts. The sales tax violates the first tenet of just taxation—which is ability to pay. That is why popular leaders always shy off the sales tax. The poor man and the rich under this system would pay precisely the same on their transactions. Fifty per cent of a poor man's wage (if you will allow me to translate the transaction tax in terms of its real burden) is much different from 50 per cent of a rich man's income. The income tax is of course based upon a graduated percentage according to income. Hence it passes the test of a fair tax according to modern concepts of taxation.

H. B. E.

(To be continued)

## Bank of France Reaffirms Faith In the Gold Bloc

### Annual Report Lauds U. S. Policy—Earnings Up—Wants Stabilization

PARIS, Feb. 1 (AP)—The Bank of France annual report said the dollar manipulation of President Roosevelt by halting price deflation "beneficially affected the economic situation of the whole world."

France's vast store of gold was powerless to restore prosperity, the statement said, but merely reflected the world's confidence in the solidity of the franc.

The bank report, issued yesterday, disparaged "artificial interference with economic laws" as retarding recovery.

Faith in the gold bloc was reaffirmed.

"After four years of a crisis without precedent," the report said, "the franc today is more solidly bulwarked than ever." It deplored "systematic pessimism," but stated France's business slump is very marked, but, however painful, no worse than that in the big majority of other countries."

**Gold Stocks Increase**

The gold stock was shown to be 82,122,998,699 francs (about $5,337,995,000) on Dec. 26, 1934, an increase of five billion francs during the year. The bank's earnings were 138,825,112 francs ($9,104,500) during 1934 as compared with 83,156,552 for 1933, but 69,000,000 francs were charged off for the quarter billion francs in frozen assets.

Without mentioning any country by name the report said: "The normal play of economic laws whose salutary action would gradually dissipate the depression is constantly balked by artificial interference whose disappointing results become clearer every day."

The report recalled the sudden withdrawal of 3,000,000,000 francs in gold during the January and February riots of last year and another flurry when the cabinet of Gaston Doumergue fell in November.

**Sees Gold Bloc Strong**

Taxes were described as already too heavy, with the burden "decreasing business."

"Too great a difference between prices in France and abroad exists," the statement said, but wholesale costs were seen as going down, with a slight increase in volume.

Of the gold block, "whose common will to maintain monetary stability is as strong as ever, "the bank said experience proved its solidity.

"The stability of the dollar, which lasted throughout the year, in no way brought a disastrous monetary consequence," sometimes predicted for the franc, the report set forth. "On the contrary, by halting price deflation in the United States it beneficially affected the economic situation of the whole world."

Stabilization was desired by the bank which expressed "hope the uncertainty regarding English money may be dispelled as quickly as possible."

## Number of Mutual Savings Bank Depositors at New High Level

### Total of $9,757,690,937 Owned by 13,836,975 Accounts—Ratio of Surplus to Deposits 12.2 P. C. —New York Gains Most, Massachusetts Second

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Assets, deposits and depositors of mutual savings banks in the 18 states where they operate increased substantially in 1934, bringing the number of depositors to a new high level of 13,836,975, with deposits and assets only moderately below their peak in 1932. The increase in deposits reached $163,090,092, raising the total for the country to $9,757,690,937, according to a report made today by the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

Last Dec. 31 assets reached the total of $11,055,498,096, an increase for the year of $199,497,834, of which $109,715,244 was made by the New York banks. The total figure for assets involved an addition to surplus of $25,756,405, the consolidated surplus of all the mutuals amounting to $1,192,628,224. The ratio of surplus to deposits is now 12.2 per cent, representing that additional margin of safety for each dollar on deposit, the report says.

Commenting on the report, Mr. Philip A. Benson, president of the association, said:

"Mutual institutions begin 1935 in the most favorable position they have ever held. We are serving a larger number of the people than at any time in a century of operation and our percentage of surplus to deposits affords the greatest measure of protection we have ever offered to the public. Our combined deposits and assets are only slightly below the record in each case. We take particular satisfaction in the growing number of depositors, which shows the public will to save. Last year, as usual, mutual institutions regularly earned and paid their dividends. Results for 1934 demonstrated once more the strength of the mutual principle as applied to the conservation and investment of the people's savings."

New York led in gain of deposits, having a total of $81,245,170, the report shows. Massachusetts was second with $24,492,395, and Pennsylvania third, $16,453,961.

New York likewise took the honors in growth of deposit accounts, which increased by 215,497. Massachusetts was second, 44,868, and Pennsylvania third 39,048. The total of accounts numbered 13,836,975.

The report says that "by reason of restricted investment opportunities and lower earnings, mutual institutions reduced their average dividend rate in 1934 from 3.31 per cent to 3.06 per cent. On Jan. 1 the leading averages were Delaware 3.50, Connecticut 3.40, New Hampshire 3.26."

## Latvia's Foreign Trade Improves

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RIGA, Latvia—Latvia's foreign trade for 1934 shows improvement over 1933, according to statistics issued here by the government.

Exports rose to 85,000,000 Lats (about $28,300,000)—an increase of nearly 4,000,000 Lats. Imports also increased by 3,500,000 Lats, and totalled 94,700,000 Lats (about $31,560,000).

The balance of imports over exports was reduced from 9,700,000 Lats in 1933, to 9,300,000 Lats in 1934.

## Decline of $20,000,000 In Brokers' Loans

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City amounted to $614,000 during the week ended Jan. 30, representing a decline of $20,000,000 during the week.

The loans for the week ended Jan. 31, 1934, were $731,000,000.

## Monetary Gold Stock of Country Now $8,387,000,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Net receipts of $79,000,000 raised the monetary gold stock of the United States to the heretofore unparalleled level of $8,387,000,000 during the week ended Jan. 30, 1935, the weekly condition statement of the Federal Reserve Banks revealed.

This level was $4,354,000,000 in excess of the stocks on the comparable date a year ago, which marked the last day on which gold was figured at the old statutory price of $20.67 an ounce.

The statement also reveals that member bank reserve balances gained $41,000,000 during the period bringing the "excess reserves" balances to approximately $2,250,000,000.

The statement said:

"The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended Jan. 30 was $2,466,000,000, a decrease of $2,000,000 compared with the preceding week and of $174,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1934.

"On January 30 total Reserve Bank credit amounted to $2,460,000,000, a decrease of $3,000,000 for the week. This decrease corresponds with an increase of $79,000,000 in monetary gold stock offset in part, by increases of $11,000,000 in money circulation, $41,000,000 in member bank reserve balances, $13,000,000 in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks and $7,000,000 in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, and by a decrease of $3,000,000 in Treasury and national bank currency."

## Bethlehem Steel In 1934 Returns To Profit Zone

### Net $550,000—Cash Position Better—Building New Strip Mills

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—Bethlehem Steel Corporation earned a net profit of $411,099, after depreciation, depletion and interest, in the final quarter of 1934, compared with a deficit of $2,400,126 in the third quarter, it was announced yesterday. Net income for the December quarter totaled $629,671. For the full year net income amounted to $550,571, against a deficit of $8,735,723 for the year 1933.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation has embarked on a $20,000,000 improvement program at its Lackawana, N. Y., plant where the most modern strip mills obtainable are being installed and other facilities modernized so that a complete line of strip and sheets from the narrowest to the widest sizes can be produced, it was disclosed by E. G. Grace, president, following the directors' meeting.

The directors took no action on the preferred stock dividend, which is in arrears. Six months ago a payment of $1.75 a share was authorized, which was the first distribution on the stock in two years.

Mr. Grace, who is the new head of the American Iron and Steel Institute, declared in a general interview that there was no indication as yet of a recession in steel-making activities. Current operations of the corporation and subsidiaries are at about 40 per cent of capacity.

He said the principal business of the steel companies at present was in the lighter products, as there was no demand for heavy goods, nor was any improvement in sight for such a demand. Wire products were in good seasonal demand, he added.

The directors' statement showed that gross sales and earnings of the Bethlehem group of companies in 1934 increased to $166,957,632 from $120,163,374 in 1933. New business booked during the year totaled $156,090,564, against $157,279,186 the year before. The value of orders on hand, as of Dec. 31, was estimated at $56,817,681, against $67,684,749 at the end of 1933.

During the fourth quarter of 1934 Bethlehem's steel-making operations were at an average of 26.2 per cent of capacity, against 22.8 per cent in the third quarter and 26.8 per cent in the final quarter of 1933. For the year operations averaged 34.9 per cent of capacity against 28 per cent the year before. Cash and liquid securities held by Bethlehem at the end of 1934 amounted to $50,714,128, against $46,888,841 on Dec. 31, 1933.

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# Trade Hard Hit By Collapse Of Soviet Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

tion means anything more than essential speaking terms, and upon the balance of power in the Far East—are now proved to be correct.

**Claims Far Apart**

The American and Russian claims in the talks which came to an end last night were always far apart. The United States was prepared to scale the Kerensky debt and claims, which, without interest, totaled $187,000,000 and $700,000,000, respectively, to something in the neighborhood of $150,000,000.

Ambassador Alexander Troyanovsky offered $100,000,000 in cash to be spread over a period of 20 years and balanced by a loan of twice that amount, divided between straight loan and commercial credit.

The United States refused, declared $100,000,000 too small a cash payment and offered only hopes of moderate credits, which in turn would have been at a high rate of interest, probably at 9 per cent.

**Has Cake and Eats It**

Thus the negotiations halted at antithesis, U. S. S. R. being obviously disinterested, having obtained credits in Europe as part of the continental political chess game, and with its recognition by the United States already safely pocketed. Diplomatically speaking, the Soviet Union was considered to have its cake and eaten it too.

But this is only one dark element in the American trade picture. Pressure of individual American groups for protection, and against participation in any reciprocal trade sacrifice, is ever stronger in Washington. Realists cannot visualize any meaningful reciprocal treaty with Canada, simply because products of the two countries are too similar. And with strong, self-contained, nationalist pressure on the Senate, it is felt that protectionist groups could whip up overwhelming strength.

**On Tariffs**

Even in old low-tariff strongholds, such as Georgia, to which foreign markets for cotton seem imperative, there is a demand for a prohibitive tariff on jute—one of cotton's low-grade competitors. In industrial quarters such demands are even stronger.

In short, the Senate's nonco-operative attitude on the World Court has seemed like a command of "halt" to many of the negotiators of reciprocal treaties. Despite this, it was Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), Montana, who suggested a world economic conference to Secretary Hull—a conference which observers fear would merely arouse the derision of foreign governments in the light of latter-day events.

With the prospective windup of the import-export banks, students here fail to see any rift in the dark clouds.

**Text of Communiqué**

The text of the State Department communication announcing termination of the Russian debt negotiations follows:

The Secretary of State had a conversation today with Ambassador Troyanovsky. Assistant Secretary Moore, Ambassador Bullitt and Mr. Kelley, chief of the Eastern European Division of the Department of State, were also present. This evening Secretary Hull made the following statement to the press:

"You will recall the fact that in an effort to arrive at an agreement with the Soviet Government with respect to debts, claims and credits for trade, negotiations were begun more than a year ago in Moscow and continued in Washington, but that no understanding had been reached when Ambassador Troyanovsky left Washington in October to visit Moscow.

**Proposal Submitted**

"In our last conversations with Ambassador Troyanovsky, prior to his departure, we submitted for the consideration of his Government a proposal representing the limit to which we believed we could go without complete sacrifice of the interests of American claimants and without unduly pledging the credit of our Government for the purpose of facilitating trade between the United States and the Soviet Union.

"The Government of the United States indicated its willingness to accept in settlement of all claims of the United States and its nationals against the Soviet Government and its nationals (and of all claims of the Soviet Government and its nationals against the United States and its nationals) a greatly reduced sum to be paid over a long period of years.

The Government of the United States indicated that it would accept payment through the application of a rate of interest beyond the ordinary rate of interest on credits extended to the Soviet Government with the financial assistance of the Government of the United States.

**Loans Ready**

To facilitate the placing of orders in the United States by the Soviet Government on a long-term credit basis, the Government of the United States was prepared to make, through the Export-Import Bank, to American manufacturers and producers requiring financial assistance in connection with the granting of credit on such orders, loans to a very large percentage of the credit granted.

It was contemplated that the length of the credit extended would vary accordingly to the different categories of goods, and the Soviet Government was advised that the Government of the United States was not averse to making special terms in exceptional cases at the President's discretion. It was intended the loans extended to American manufacturers and producers should constitute a revolving fund for the continuous maintenance of Soviet purchases in the United States.

**Rejection Disappoints**

We hold confidently that this proposal would prove entirely acceptable to the Soviet Government and are deeply disappointed at its rejection. In view of the present attitude of the Soviet Government, I feel that we cannot encourage the hope that any agreement is now possible.

I say this regretfully because I am in sympathy with the desire of American manufacturers and agricultural producers to find a market for their goods in the Soviet Union, and with the American claimants whose property has been confiscated. There seems to be scarcely any reason to doubt that the negotiations which seemed so promising at the start must now be regarded as having come to an end.

It will be for the board of trustees of the Export-Import Bank to determine whether or not there is any good reason for continuing the existence of the bank.

## Cultural Institute Seeks Balkan Amity

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Belgrade, Yugoslavia

A new organization called the Balkan Institute, for furthering a general understanding among the Balkan peoples by making them acquainted with one another's history and cultural achievements, has just been founded here.

It will publish a Balkan Review in French and German that will contain articles, studies and translations of important literary works from all Balkan lands.

## New York Utility Values Criticized

(Continued from Page 1)

made it impossible to doubt there was water in the company's rate base, and declared that, unless the utility granted the city a much lower rate, comparable with that of other cities, the only course open would be the setting up of a "municipal yardstick" to measure rates and, if this failed, city-wide municipal operation of these services.

**Federal Fund Allotted**

Close on the heels of this came announcement from Washington that the Federal Government would not wait to bargain with the Consolidated for lower power costs for federal services, but was ready to start construction of its own plant here. These dispatches quoted Secretary Harold L. Ickes, public works administrator, as saying that the Treasury Department had alloted $3,780,000 for such a federal project in New York City.

This was followed by a reiteration by Mayor LaGuardia, that the city, too, is going ahead with its power system plans, to be financed through a public works loan and to be run in collaboration with the federal plant. The latter is to be located in the vicinity of the general post office opposite the Pennsylvania railway terminal, and will supply 12 large federal buildings between Forty-second Street and the Battery with both electricity and steam.

Floyd L. Carlisle, head of the Consolidated system, was the chief witness before the joint legislative body yesterday. He agreed with Judge Mack that, the State having granted the company a monopoly here, the officers held a "sacred trust" to the public.

**Workless Equipment**

Then correspondence was introduced by the inquiry counsel to show that a high value was placed on workless equipment to boost the company's investment for rate-making purposes and that portions of an audit of the system's subsidiaries were shipped to Philadelphia on Jan. 16 after they had been subpoenaed by the inquiry body.

Mr. Carlisle admitted that not even the Public Service Commission knew what the Consolidated's used and useful assets were worth and that its subsidiary, known as the Associated Gas Company, had blocked efforts by the commission to scrutinize its books.

Further it was disclosed that a price of $135,000 was placed this week on a block of 30 shares of stock in the United Electric Light and Power Company essential to put through Mr. Carlisle's plan for a merger of utility properties here as a premise for rate reduction when the book value of the stock was only $1800.

**Write-up Condemned**

Mr. Carlisle was quick to condemn the write-up processes disclosed and, denying any knowledge of the items specified, characterized the policy as "stupid."

"You mean it was stupid to put it in writing, or stupid to do it?" Judge Mack asked.

"No, I mean that anybody who would even think along those lines," exclaimed Mr. Carlisle. "So far as I am concerned, I want to say that we don't want and we wont have items like that in our assets. There are people within the company who talk to each other about this and that and say perfectly foolish things. Here is a letter passing between a man I don't know and a man I do know. I will give you an answer as soon as I digest what the thing is. It is silly—just silly."

**"Company Holds Bag"**

The evidence, Judge Mack asserted, made it patent that the public was at the mercy of the utilities in the matter of rate base that "the company holds the bag and the public pays the money into it." He was joined by the committee in his challenge of the good faith of the Consolidated.

Mr. Carlisle was not without material for defense. He reviewed the $9,000,000 rate reduction effected here in 1931 and maintaind that the National Recovery Act had increased operating cost substantially. There were reasons, he explained, why rates must be higher in New York than in St. Louis, Cleveland and Washington—cities named by Judge Mack as receiving the same services as this metropolis at a much lower rate—taking into account such factors as higher taxation, the expense of distribution and other contingencies.

The companies need a rate high enough, he continued, to enable them to finance new equipment at the rate of $50,000,000 a year, and he declared that if government operation is had the Government should first buy up the "honest investments of the private companies."

# Labor Faces Fresh Crisis On Auto Code

(Continued from Page 1)

improved relations and evidences that the Administration "understands" their position far better than ever before.

**Changes Seem Simple**

Changes made in the code consist of: Inclusion of a plan for stabilizing labor by spreading the peak production load over a longer period; requirement that time and a half be paid for any work over 48 hours a week.

Both changes have for their objective better stabilization of labor conditions to eliminate the seasonal feature of production more pronounced in the automobile industry than any other of the major industries of the country.

While resenting these features merely as alleged "red herrings" across the trail of real reform, the labor group is directly incensed at a further provision which incorporates the Automobile Labor Board in the code structure and gives it a more permanent standing than before.

**Wollman a Thorn**

This board, although headed by Dr. Leo Wollman, one of the best known labor lawyers of the United States and chairman of the NRA's Labor Advisory Board, is looked upon by the A. F. of L. as one of its worst enemies and Dr. Wollman is considered little less than a traitor by his old friends.

The federation had demanded abolition of this board and the compulsory allocation of automobile labor disputes to the National Labor Relations Board. It had also demanded elimination of the "merit clause" in the code which confers on the automobile industry a loophole through Section 7A possessed by no other industry.

Not only was it denied these two demands, but it was not even consulted. The result is undoubtedly a major victory for employers and a major setback for labor regardless of the merits of the controversy over the automobile code.

**The President's Stand**

President Roosevelt's statement accompanying the amendment follows:

Renewal of the automobile manufacturing code brings with it two distinct and important advances which are designed substantially to improve employment conditions in this major industry. No backward steps are taken.

When the code was renewed last November, I expressed the desire that something be done to regularize employment to the end that the annual earnings of employees in the automobile plants be increased as much as possible by steadier and more continuous work throughout the year. The manufacturers had indicated to me their serious purpose to bring about a greater regularization, and I was informed at that time that they were already engaged in studies to accomplish it.

I also instituted an investigation by the research and planning division of NRA and the bureau of labor statistics to develop the facts which might enable me to suggest recommendations looking toward greater stability of automobile employment and other improvements in labor conditions.

**Diligently Studied**

This investigation and accompanying studies have been prosecuted diligently. In line with recommendations already made and with conclusions reached independently by the manufacturers themselves, I have obtained at this time an expression of willingness to go along with a plan for greater regularization from which benefits may be constantly expected to accrue to workers. A fulfilment of this understanding is provided for in the executive order renewing the code.

First the plan involves introduction of new models of passenger cars in the fall instead of the winter. This should result in a greater regularity of work and in lessening the spread between the peak and valleys of employment.

The second advance which has come out of conference is the provision for payment of time and one-half for overtime in excess of 48 hours per week, which will benefit the employees through additional compensation for any necessary overtime work and deter the employment of workers in any unnecessary overtime.

**Some Have Worked 70 Hours**

It is true that today most employees can work only 48 hours; this, however, has to be averaged down to 40 hours average for the year.

However, certain groups have been subject to being worked at such times as high as 60 or 70 hours a week, without any limitation of hours. The modification in this code extension establishes a principle of time and a half if these groups work more than 48 hours.

These are two substantial advances toward regularization of employment for this large group of workers; and I believe that, with the continuance of the provisions made by the Government in the establishment and functioning of the Automobile Labor Board to promote and maintain harmonious labor relations, progress of the industry in its service to the general welfare will be maintained.

## Political Enforcers Of Law Criticized

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Jan. 31—Lifetime appointments for chief prosecuting attorneys and police heads would eliminate the "shyster" lawyer, corrupt judge and dishonest politicians from the law enforcement scene, in the opinion of Austin J. Roche, formerly police commissioner of Buffalo.

Many law enforcement officers are indirectly, if not directly, under the control of corrupt politicians, Mr. Roche charged before the second general session of the Allegheny County Crime Conference last night.

A systematic social attack on Pittsburgh's crime-producing areas was advocated at the afternoon session of the conference by A. T. Benson, Boy Scout executive here.

"Crime," Mr. Benson said, "will be reduced in proportion to the degree to which we raise the standards of living and idealism in the areas from which delinquents come."

## Townsend Puts Pension Plan Before Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

and ready-made suit. There was nothing of the dictator or the demagogue in his quiet, unaggressive outward appearance, and he seemed to describe himself aptly, both physically and professionally when he said:

"I am simply a country practitioner of medicine."

Behind him, as he faced the committee dais, were a crowd of curious onlookers, many of them gentle sextogenarian enthusiasts, while before him in the seats of the mighty sat the ultimate judges of the plan, the committee members, listening to every clear spoken word and appraising very gesture, as they sought to assay the personality of the figure who has suddenly risen out of the ground to equal the American Legion itself as a possible political votegetter.

"Having been shown this vision, do you suppose the country will not have it?" asked the speaker at one point. "The day will surely come," he said with something of the manner of a prophet, "when machines will do all the toil of the world."

As to the cost of such a plan?—"As if any price were too expensive," said Dr. Townsend, mildly derisive, "for the coming back of prosperity!"

The 27 legislative judges looked down from their benches obviously wondering if they were dealing with demagogue, simpleton, politician or prophet. Apparently he transcended the experience of most of them, and it was with a note of caution that Representative Samuel B. Hill (D) of Washington, who flanked the shrewd-faced chairman, Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina on one side, and dubious Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, on the other, emphasized at the end that they were treating the proposal "most seriously."

Dr. Townsend denounced the new deal's slaughter of pigs and plowing of crops as "interfering with the economic laws of God," and as regarded the economic maladjustment in general he added, "I say to you today that millions of Americans have deecided that this condition of things can no longer exist.

He brought a laugh when he said, "I am not an economist myself, for which millions of Americans have given thanks." But he went on, himself, unsmiling.

As the frail figure walked out of the committee room after his testimany to the flashing of photographers' bulbs, a number of elderly people followed him and pressed his hand in thanks as their defender.

## Poison Liquor Raids Lead to 13 Arrests

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 31 (AP)—Ten men and three women were under arrest today after discovery of poison alcohol seized in a raid prompted by more than 30 deaths from poison liquor in Gloversville, Utica, and Rome, N. Y.

The prisoners, all Buffalo residents, were taken in a series of raids late yesterday afternoon and last night by city and county authorities.

A 200-gallon still, seized at Depew, N. Y., was destroyed along with 250 gallons of its finished product and 300 gallons in the process of fermentation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—The Treasury said today it had located the bootleg establishment in New York which has been responsible for numerous alcohol deaths in and around Gloversville, N. Y., within the last few days.


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BEECH-NUT SPECIALS

| | |
|---|---|
| Macaroni or Spaghetti | 2 1-lb Pkgs. 29c |
| Peanut Butter, Lg. Jar | 2 for 37c |
| Tomato Juice | 3 for 27c |
| Cream Crackers or Saltines | 2 for 19c |

EDWIN R. SAGE Co
"The Best Market in Cambridge"

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
27 and 29 Brattle Square
Tro. 9839, Kir. 7089
Fruit and Vegetables
Brattle Sq. Florist

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
COVIN
HARVARD SQUARE KIRK. 1212

KIR. 0735
HERSUM & CO. Inc.
LOCAL & LONG DISTANCE
PIANO & FURNITURE MOVING
BOSTON CAMBRIDGE & BELMONT
830 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

"SUDDEN SERVICE"
DIX Lumber Company
73 Harvey St., North Cambridge
Phone TROwbridge 4460

RUTH EVELYN FOOD SHOP
Quality Cakes and Pastries
27 Brattle Street, 1762 Mass. Avenue } CAMBRIDGE

YARNS
All kinds Highest Quality Hand-Knitting Yarns at Reasonable Prices.
Visit Our Shop
Free Instructions on your purchases.
MERINO BRAND YARNS
42 CHURCH STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Kirkland 2653

INSURANCE
AUTOMOBILE—FIRE—LIFE
A LIFE ANNUITY
Guarantees a monthly income as long as you live. No examination required.
WHITING & MORRIS
1374 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Telephones TROwbridge 8240-8440

**CONCORD**

Phone Concord 1000
ANDERSON'S MARKET
We Specialize in the BEST at Low Prices

**DEDHAM**

80 Years of Service in Dedham
and surrounding towns.
as Dealers in
All Kinds of Coal and Oil
Florence Burners and Heaters
Kelco Power Burners
The Coolerator, the New Refrigerator
The FISHER-CHURCHILL CO.
51 Eastern Avenue Phones Ded. 0051, 0053

BLUE SUNOCO
STREAMLINE ACTION MOTOR FUEL
. . . regular gas price
Cars called for and delivered.
We carry Lee and Firestone Tires
EDSON G. HAMM
Sunoco Station No. 1
125 Washington, Cor. East, Dedham, Mass.
Route No. 1, between Boston and Providence
Phone Dedham 1527

Station No. 2, Bridge and Pine Streets Dedham
100% FOOD VALUE FOR THOSE WHO ARE FUSSY IN CHOOSING THEIR BAKERY
14-16 MILTON ST. E. DEDHAM SQ.
PHONE DEDHAM 0085
MR. HENRI JESPERSEN
Formerly of Huyler's and St. Clair's Boston and New York

Feed the Birds

| | |
|---|---|
| Wild Bird Food | 12 lbs. $1.00 |
| Worth Alarm Clock, guaranteed | 98c |
| $1.50 National Dust Mop | 89c |

A. T. Chase Corp.
586 HIGH STREET Tel. Ded. 0116

HENRI'S Cake and Pastry
offers you something different.
12-14 Milton Street E. Dedham Square
Phone Dedham 0085
MR. HENRI JESPERSEN
Formerly of Huyler's and St. Clair's Boston and New York

UNION MARKET, Inc.
572 HIGH STREET TEL. DED. 0018

| | |
|---|---|
| Jones Dairy Farm Hams, | 7 to 10 lbs., lb. 32c |
| Jones Dairy Farm Bacon, | lb. box 40c |
| Jones Dairy Farm Sausage Meat, | lb. box 40c |
| Jones Dairy Farm Sausage, | lb. box 40c |

A. H. NEWCOMB
19-Cent Sale on Many Articles Including the Following

| | |
|---|---|
| Nation-wide vanilla or lemon extract, | 2-oz. bottle 19c |
| Oak Hill tiny whole beets | can 19c |
| Oak Hill tomatoes | large can 19c |
| Strictly fresh eggs | doz. 42c |

55 MT. VERNON STREET
TEL. DED. 2022 FREE DELIVERY

THE ROGERS PRESS
H. CROSBLEY, Prop.
622 HIGH ST., DEDHAM, MASS.
Conveyances Abstract Forms
$1.00 per 100 $7.50 per 1000 Assorted
Deeds—Mortgages—Probate—Title Report
Law and Brief Printing

## MASSACHUSETTS

### EAST MILTON

**Appleby's Bakery**
370 Granite Ave. Tel. Bluehills 6920
*FOR BETTER PASTRIES*

Adeline Beauty Shoppe
ADELINE WOOD, Prop.
All Branches of
Hair Dressing
and Beauty Culture
582 ADAMS STREET
Bluehills 0688

### FITCHBURG

Cloverhill Farms, Inc.
Saturday Special at Kings Corner Stand
Beans and Brown Bread, Salad, Relish, Cold Ham or Frankfurter, Dessert and Hot Drink for 50c
Milk, Cream and Eggs delivered daily. Call 737

The WEBBER LUMBER & SUPPLY Company
FITCHBURG, MASS.
Ask for Storm Windows and Storm Doors Booklet

Fitchburg Savings Bank
*Interest Payable Quarterly*
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

JOHN C. MERCER
*Registered Optometrist*
412 MAIN STREET
TEL. 771

"Ball-Namd" and U. S. Rubbers
*for the entire family.*
Get Yours NOW!
Priced from $1.00 to $2.45 pair
GEORGE BROS.
386 MAIN STREET, corner Mill

Fitchburg Coal Co.
4 Day Street Tel. 456
*Let us supply you with*
Coal or Fuel Oil

WOODWORKING TOOLS
*for Home Workshops or Production Work*
Lathes ..... 5.95, 16.75, 39.75
Table Saws ..... 16.95 and 32.50
Band Saws ..... 15.25 and 27.85
Grinders, Drill Presses, Sanders, Scroll Saws, Shapers, Motors ¼, ½ and ½ H. P.
Fitchburg Hardware Co.

### GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 Company 1935
*THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE*
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

### GREENFIELD

*INSURANCE*
All Kinds
Including Automobile
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 MAIN ST., GREENFIELD, MASS.

### HAVERHILL

*"Under the Red Tile Roof"*
CARR and DREWETT
8 KENOZA AVENUE TEL. 5310
*To Eliminate Starting Trouble*
NORWALK BATTERIES
Complete Battery Service. Let our experts do your chain repairing. We use genuine Weed parts.
NICHOLS AND MORSE CO.
60-62 MERRIMACK STREET
*Last Thursday was the Beginning of*
MORSE'S 83RD BIRTHDAY SALE
with Thousands of Dollars Worth of MORSE SUITS and OVERCOATS. Also lots of Furnishings, both Men's and Boys, at ⅓ off.

### HINGHAM

HINGHAM TRUST CO.
HINGHAM, MASS.
*Established 1833*
COMMERCIAL SAVINGS
SAFE DEPOSIT TRUST

I wish to thank those who have supported my Company for the past 20 years and solicit a continuance of our very pleasant relations for the future.
GORDON C. GREEN
SOUTH SHORE COAL CO.
HINGHAM, MASS.

### HOLYOKE

BAIL'S METHOD of REPAIRING SHOES keeps the comfortable feeling of the old shoes while making them look like new.
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET

Practical Front Corsets and Foundation Garments
*January Specials Continued*
$9.00 GARMENTS $6.00
$8.00 GARMENTS $5.00
The LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

*Good Clothes for Every Man*
Quality by KUPPENHEIMER
Agents for KNOX HATS
DUNBAR MURRAY, INC.
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys
HIGH ST. AT SUFFOLK Dial 4122

***Gown? Hat? Coat?***
**Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.**

## MASSACHUSETTS

### LAWRENCE

*BASEMENT SALE*
GAY, DAYTIME
**Cotton Frocks $1.09**
*Useful 1935 Prints*
Cherry & Webb's

F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
*Real Estate and Insurance*
BAY STATE BUILDING
LAWRENCE, MASS.

SEASONABLE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS
Swan-Dobson Floral Co.
107 PLEASANT STREET
METHUEN, MASS. TEL. 23310
Member F. T. D.

### LEOMINSTER

NICKERSONS
*features an excellent*
INFANTS' WEAR DEPT.
*"Approved by all babies"*

### LEXINGTON

Bargains for February
*A few items taken at random from January Store News:*
Dust Mops, reversible, good quality .... 89c
Mop Wringer, galv. square pail ..... $1.94
All-steel dust pan (green) ..... 19c
A Carpet Sweeper, bristle brush, brush control ..... $1.98
Worth Alarm Clock—attractive, smart design ..... 98c
Dust Brush, exceptionally good ..... 49c
8-oz. Can Electric Motor Oil ..... 25c
Kitchen Step-on garbage can—10-qt. 89c
*Be thrifty—pay cash—save the difference.*
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300
*Member National Hardware Store.*

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
READY'S
Lexington Fruit Co.
Fruits—Vegetables
1740 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
TEL. LEX. 0789

### LOWELL

*Our Mid-Winter Sale of Furniture*
—Now Offers You Substantial Savings on Our Entire Stock!
And You May Buy on Small Weekly Payments
*The Bon Marche*
•Merchandise of MERIT only•

Hot Water Service $2.50 Per month
Lowell Gas Co.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
*This Store for Thrifty People*
Lowell's Biggest, Busiest and Best Store

Stock-Taking Markdowns
*Throughout Our Store Mean Big Savings to You!*
CHERRY & WEBB'S

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

A. E. O'HEIR CO.
15 HURD STREET
February Furniture Sale
*Now Going On*
Special for This Sale—
INNER SPRING MATTRESS $14.95

### LYNN

Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry
*Cleansing Laundering*
83-87 WILLOW STREET, LYNN, MASS.

## MASSACHUSETTS

### LYNN (Continued)

Sale of RAYON PRINT DRESSES
$1.95
Regular $2.95 and $3.95 Value
DOWNSTAIRS STORE
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET LYNN
*Member NRA*

More Brand New SPRING DRESSES
SIZES 14 -20
SIZES 16½-24½ } $6.95
SIZES 38 -50
Plenty NAVY and BLACK
Both are much in demand
T. W. ROGERS CO
UNION STREET LYNN

### MALDEN

*Specializing in*
Realistic Permanent Waving
Beauty Culture
Ruth E. Ash
442 Main St., Odd Fellows Bldg.
Tel. Malden 2797

ALL WOOLEN DRESSES and PLAIN GARMENTS, 75c
Any kind of silk dress, 75c
*24 Hour Service* *Expert Repairing*
*Jackson's*
CLEANSERS and DYERS
55 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 0163

The Hat Shop of Distinction
Dorothy Benham
147 PLEASANT ST., MALDEN Tel. 0631-W

Selby Arch Preserver
*BEST STYLES* *MOST COMFORT* *GREATEST VALUE*
$8.50 $10.00
HIGGINS
102 PLEASANT STREET MAL. 1487

CLEARANCE SALE
COATS AND DRESSES
Entire stock of Winter Coats now reduced. Extraordinary Dress values also! Buy now!
Gordon's Woman's Shop
183 PLEASANT STREET MALDEN

### MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
MORE HEAT PER DOLLAR
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

WINTHROP STREET MARKET
F. A. SYKES, Proprietor
Groceries and Provisions
Heavy Beef and Pork Goods a Specialty
63 WINTHROP ST., MEDFORD HILLSIDE
Telephone Mystic 4378

MEDFORD AUTO CO.
Incorporated
*"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"*
27 HARVARD AVE. WEST MEDFORD
Telephone Arlington 3858

First National Bank
In Medford
*Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford*
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
*Member Federal Reserve System*
25 HIGH STREET
*BANK BY MAIL*

### MELROSE

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS
*Dependable and Courteous Service*
BISHOP & CRAWFORD
898 MAIN STREET Tel. 2573—Nights 9465

BEAN & COLE
*Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work*
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work, Range Repairs
29 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2566

Pattee Corset Shop
523 MAIN STREET
*Bouclé Suits, Bridge Accessories*
*Dresses, Sweaters,*
*Stockings, Silk Lingerie*
Expert fitters of well-known Foundation Garments

Mackinaws and Ski Coats
*Men's, Boys' and Misses'*
ALSO
MEN'S OVERCOATS
20% DISCOUNT
PRIOR
*"The Haberdasher"*
529 MAIN STREET, MELROSE

"SUDDEN SERVICE"
ONLY QUALITY MERCHANDISE SINCE 1861
BENSON COAL CO.
20 TREMONT STREET MEL. 0047

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
*Groceries, Meats and Fish*
*Birdseye Frosted Foods*
415 Franklin St. Phones 3400-1-2-3

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS
*Dependable and Courteous Service*
BISHOP & CRAWFORD
898 MAIN STREET Tel. 2573—Nights 9465
**When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.**

## MASSACHUSETTS

### MELROSE (Continued)

BUY
JENNEY GASOLINE
AT
Highland Super-Service Station
COR. TREMONT and FRANKLIN STREET
*Tire, Battery and Brake Service.*

YARNS
*All Kinds—Highest Quality*
HAND-KNITTING YARNS
at Reasonable Prices
*VISIT OUR SHOP*
*Free Instructions on Your Purchases*
MERINO BRAND YARNS
523 MAIN STREET MELROSE 2134
at Pattee Corset Shop
Melrose, Mass.

RIGBY and KNAPP
*Distinctive Dry Cleaners*
*ONE WEEK ONLY*
Sweaters and Skirts Cleaned 24c each
Tel. Mel. 4180 516 Franklin St.

### NEEDHAM

FUEL
whether your equipment burns COAL or OIL
we have the proper kind for best results
WHETTON'S
950 Great Plain Avenue Needham 0967
92 West Street Needham 0380

"Super Quality"
Range and Fuel Oils
Blue Coal—Coke—Wood
We are trying to give our customers the best service possible.
WILLETT & CHADWICK
COAL CO.
Tel. Need. 0810 or 1618

### NEW BEDFORD

MOTORSTOKOR
Automatic Heat with Coal
is by far the Cheapest heat you can buy. It is also the Safest, most comfortable heat your home can have.
*It is never dirty—it doesn't smoke—there is no smell, and will not explode, and everything is tended to automatically.*
Agents
TEL. 314 TEL. 914
COAL
FOOT OF MIDDLE 5 NORTH SIXTH
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

Sales Agent for
Toridheet Oil Burners
WILLIAM H. MUDGE
*Plumbing—Heating*
5 Taber St., Fairhaven, Mass. Tel. 7288
1043 Purchase St., New Bedford, Mass. Tel. 5566

MICHAUD'S
240 UNION STREET, COR. SIXTH
High Grade Clothing and Furnishings
*Custom Tailoring a Specialty*

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
*Grade A Milk* *Luncheon* *Dinner*
*Buttermilk* *Afternoon Tea*
*Heavy Cream* *Fancy Pastries*
*Ice Cream* *Schrafft's Candies*

### NEWBURYPORT

STAR MARKET
68 PROSPECT STREET
*QUALITY FOOD AT REASONABLE PRICES*
Orders delivered to any part of the city.
*We Welcome You to Inspect Our New Store. Tel. 888*

L. L. PEAVY CO., Inc.
35 MARKET SQ. NEWBURYPORT
36 MARKET ST. PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
*Hardware, Sporting Goods*
*Electrical Supplies and*
*Pipe and Fittings*

STOP HERE
For Gasoline and Oil
A. R. True's Filling Station
At the Newburyport end of the turnpike

WILFRED BEAUTY SHOP
*We Specialize in Permanent Waving and All Kinds of Beauty Culture*
45 STATE ST. NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

### NEWTON

Meredith Beauty Studio
EXPERTS IN
Beauty Service
392 Centre St. New. No. 1829

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
W. L. McCAMMON
283 WASHINGTON STREET

### NEWTON—Auburndale

SILAS A. BENNETT
17 Duffield Road West New. 1782
CARPENTER—BUILDER
NEW CONSTRUCTION
ALL KINDS OF REPAIR WORK
CABINET WORK

### NEWTON CENTER

NEWTON CENTRE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE
*and* HANDY SHOP
VALENTINES
*for EVERYONE*

## MASSACHUSETTS

### NEWTONVILLE

COME and SEE SHOP
A New Note Sounds in Jewelry
EVENING PURSES—One for the Bride.
*GOING SOUTH?* See Our Luscious Silk Bags, $1 to $3.50
RUSSIAN HAND-WOVEN LINENS
You'll find you can afford them!
The colors make you breathless.
Of course VALENTINE'S DAY *Is Near*

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
*Samples shown at your home.*
150 Otis Street Newtonville
WEST NEWTON 2511-M

PARAMOUNT MARKET
319 Walnut St. New. No. 8260-1
Choice Meats and Poultry
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
*Many nationally advertised products.*

STAR MARKET CO. of NEWTON
304 WALNUT STREET, NEWTONVILLE
Free delivery to all the Newtons.
Charge accounts solicited.
NEWTON NORTH 8280

D. B. NEEDHAM & CO.
261 WALNUT STREET
*New Line of Percales*
*Silk and Rayon Slips*
SNUGGIES 50c—65c
NOTIONS—SMALL WARES
MEN'S FURNISHINGS

### NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Lehigh—Koppers Coke
Cities Service Fuel
Furnace and Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

*"Good Things to Eat"*
BECKMAN'S
211 Main St. *Opposite City Hall*

### PITTSFIELD

Utica Percale Sheets
*and Pillow Cases*
Plain or with NEEDLE CREST Monograms
Utica, the percale with the feel of silk and the strength of linen, and now you can obtain these guaranteed sheets and pillow cases, embroidered with your own monogram, for only 25c per monogram. (3 letter monogram).
Prices start at $2.59 ea.
Ask for beautiful illustrated folder.
The Wallace Co.

Walk-Over Shoes
*For Men and Women*
Jack O'Lantern Shoes
*For Boys and Girls*
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 NORTH STREET

DOBBS HATS
$6.50 Hats—Now 3.50
7.50 Hats—Now 4.50
C. H. Cutting Co.

Elizabeth Arden
Toilet Preparations
*are exclusive with us in this city*
ENGLAND BROTHERS

Now is the time to consider your bedrooms and all their needs for we are ready to care for them smartly and efficiently. Give them more comfort by having your beds fitted with good quality springs and mattresses. You will find them at our store at very reasonable prices.
ARNO E. LEHMANN
101 South Street Pittsfield, Mass.
Dial 2-3747
*Furniture—Bedding—Floor Coverings*
*Anna Ferguson* *Elsie Tait*
THE ERNEST BEAUTY SHOPPE
*HAIRDRESSING*
*Specializing in Ladies' Haircutting*
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
Telephones: Office 2-1151—Res. 2-0030

HERBERT'S MARKET
*is the place where you can buy quality at reasonable prices*
DIAL 2-1587 308 ELM STREET

The Agricultural National Bank
*Resources Eleven Million Dollars*
WHY NOT START A SAVINGS ACCOUNT?

GRAPE FRUIT JUICE
NO. 2 CAN 10c
FLORIDA GRAPE FRUIT
3 NO. 2 CANS 35c
Kelsey's Great Market
*Truly a Great Place to Trade*
Pittsfield, Dalton, Great Barrington

## MASSACHUSETTS

### PITTSFIELD (Continued)

FARRAR'S FILLING STATION
160 SOUTH STREET
*PUROL GASOLINES and TIOLENE MOTOR OILS*

Equitable Life Insurance furnishes a sure means of projecting the bread-winner's present earnings into future income for his family and for himself.
GLADYS H. BOARDMAN
28 NORTH STREET DIAL 8311

### QUINCY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
GRA 3418 9:30 to 11:30 daily
*Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.*

RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Ave, Wollaston
President 0839
RANGE and FURNACE OILS
BLUE COAL CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
*Established 1876*
*Diamonds, Watches, Silver*
EXPERT WATCH and JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

Trade-Marked Fuels
*'blue coal'* *New England Coke*
*Franklin Coal* *Cities Service Oils*
QUINCY COAL & FUEL OIL CO.
1520 HANCOCK STREET PRES. 0047

WHAT DO YOU CARE IF IT SNOWS?
You can laugh at old man weather when you have us do your weekly wash.
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
100 QUINCY AVENUE PRESIDENT 5000

QUINCY TRUST CO.
1486 Hancock St., Quincy
651 Hancock St., Wollaston
415 Hancock St., Norfolk Downs
*Commercial Department*
*Savings Department*
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

GAMBLE'S MARKET
GROCERIES *and* PROVISIONS
1551 Hancock St. Gra. 8600
*Prompt Delivery Service*

MANNING & MITCHELL
*Expert Automobile Repairing on Any Make of Car*
Petroleum—SHELL—Products
681 SOUTHERN ARTERY Granite 8632

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
*Complete Insurance Service*
1364 HANCOCK STREET Granite 3000
Adams Building

### READING

LUFKIN'S MARKET
189 MAIN STREET READING SQUARE
*For Saturday Only*
Monarch Brand Sweet Peas, Regular Price 23c, Can Sale 19c
Table Brand Tomatoes, #3 cans, Regular Price 23c, Can Sale 21c
Fine line of fresh fruits and vegetables.
Jumbo Salted Peanuts, cooked in olive Oil ..... lb. 25c
Radio Vegetable Soup, solid packed. Large can, Regular Price 12c, Can Sale 10c
Delivery Service Phones 0890—0891
R. A. LUFKIN, Prop.

Reading Greenhouses
Choice Flowers
Floral Tributes
PHONE 1600
Free Delivery
Greater Boston
148 So. Main Street

New Method Laundry
"STAR BUNDLE"
20 lbs. for $2.00
*Everything, Including Shirts, Washed and Ironed*
22 GOULD ST., STONEHAM Tel. Ston. 0407

### SALEM

The Merchants National Bank
*The Only National Bank in Salem*
253 ESSEX STREET

### SHARON

SHAW & DENNETT INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
24 PINE ROAD TEL. 2266

### SOMERVILLE

BELDEN & SNOW
*The Men's Wear Stores*
Davis Square Union Square
West Somerville Somerville
639 Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass.

Leavitt's Shoe Shop
Men's, Women's and Children's
*Dress and Sport Shoes*
*for all occasions.*
267 ELM STREET DAVIS SQUARE

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL—N. E. COKE
Call SOM. 0319
38-40 Park Street

## MASSACHUSETTS

### SOMERVILLE (Continued)

GLINES EXPRESS CO.
Furniture and Piano Moving
*Dependable Service*
BAGGAGE TRANSFERRED TO ALL POINTS
159 Pearl Street Som. 8190—8191

DANIEL J. COTTER
Plumbing—Heating
Gas Fitting
Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty
45 CEDAR ST. SOM. 3811-J

CLARENDON HILL HARDWARE CO.
GENERAL HARDWARE
GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
Window Shades and Screens Made to Order
220 Holland St. Som. 2245-3580

Gross Tailors and Cleansers
1016 Broadway 351 Highland Ave.
SOM. 2622 SOM. 2633
*SPECIAL*—Any Garment Cleansed and Refinished... 49c
Expert work on relining and remodeling at reasonable prices. Free call and delivery service.

### SPRINGFIELD

(TO HELP YOU)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of advertisers is kept. Telephone 3-1817. 21 Besse Place, 1 to 5 daily.

MAISON WOODWORTH
*A Beauty Salon Doing Work of the Better Class*
313 Bridge Street 4-3751

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
*FLORISTS*
*Member F. T. D. A.*
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

*YOUR HAIR*
*is so important!*
Let Me Help You
FAN DAVIES
*Representing Ogilvie Sisters*
BONNIE WEE SHOP
42 VERNON STREET 6-9525

### WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
*Clean Coal Careful Teamsters*
*Prompt Delivery*

### WATERTOWN

RUTH EVELYN FOOD SHOP
Quality Cakes and Pastries
6A MT. AUBURN ST., WATERTOWN

### WELLESLEY

MONDAYS and TUESDAYS DURING FEBRUARY
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1
SWIRLS and CURLS
30 CHURCH STREET Wel. 0172

### WINTHROP

LECHTUR'S ODORLESS CLEANSING
*Only High Quality Work is done here.*
Certified Cleaning
We specialize in FURS. We remodel your fur coat while it is stored with us.
60 Woodside Avenue
Ocean 0136-R
*We call and deliver.*

YARN
Bernat Brand
All Kinds—Crochet Cotton
Raw Silk and Linen
SAMPLES SHOWN AT
20 CHESTER AVE., WINTHROP, MASS.
MISS M. DAMON TEL. OCEAN 0938

Sell your old GOLD
We pay cash for all your old gold and silver articles
M. MILAN
387 Washington Street Room 317
Boston, Mass. Tel. Lib. 3137

Everybody's Cash Market
WINTHROP CENTER OCEAN 1520
Fresh Dressed Fowl (4-4½ lb. av.) ..... 26c lb.
Fresh Pork to Roast (Squire's New England), either end, 23c lb.
Gold Medal Flour (24½ lb. bag) ..... $1.19
1 Iceberg Lettuce } All
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# Christian Science Monitor Newscasts

*(All times given are local)*

*Newscasts will appear on Fridays. These newscasts are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.*

## New England

### Massachusetts

**Boston-Springfield**—Week days, 12 noon and 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 12 noon and 7:45 p. m., WBZ-WBZA, 990kc; W1XAZ, 31.35m.

### Connecticut

**Hartford**—Week days, no regular time assigned, WTIC, 1040kc.

### Maine

**Portland**—Tuesdays, Thursdays 11:45 a. m., WCSH, 940kc.

### New Hampshire

**Manchester**—Week days except Saturdays, 10:45 a. m., and 4:30 p. m., WFEA, 1430kc.

### Vermont

**Burlington**—Week days, no regular time assigned, WCAX, 1200kc.

**Rutland**—Week days, 11:30 a. m., 5:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.

**Springfield**—Week days, 11:30 a. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

**Waterbury**—Week days, 9 a. m., WDEY, 550kc.

## Eastern States

### Florida

**Orlando**—Week days, except Saturday, no regular time assigned, WDBO, 580kc.

### Georgia

**Columbus**—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:15 p. m., WRBL, 1200kc.

**Macon**—Fridays, 11 a. m., WMAZ, 1180kc.

### New York

**Albany**—Week days, 12:15 p. m., WABY, 1370kc.

**Auburn**—Week days, 4 p. m., WMBO, 1310kc.

**Brooklyn**—Mondays, 5:15 p. m., WBBC, 1400kc.

**Canton**—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAD, 1220kc.

**Chester**—Week days, except Wednesdays, 12:30 p. m.; Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m., WGNY, 1210kc.

**Jamestown**—Week days, 5:30 p. m., WOCL, 1210kc.

**Olean**—Week days, no regular time assigned, WHDL, 1420kc.

**Saranac Lake**—Week days, 10 a. m., WNBZ, 1200kc.

**Syracuse**—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 12:15 p. m., WSYR, 570kc.

**Utica**—Week days, 5:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.

**White Plains**—Thursdays, Saturdays, 3:45 p. m., WFAS, 1210kc.

**Woodside**—Wednesdays, 1:45 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

### North Carolina

**Durham**—Mondays, 8:45 p. m.; Tuesdays, 12 noon; Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:30 p. m.; Thursdays, 1:45 p. m.; Saturdays, 8:30 p. m., WDNC, 1500kc.

### Pennsylvania

**Philadelphia**—Week days, 4:30 p. m., WFI, 560kc.

## Central States

### Arkansas

**Blytheville**—Week days, 10 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc.

**Little Rock**—Week days, 12 noon, KLRA, 1390kc.

### Illinois

**Chicago**—Week days, 12:45 p. m., WJJD, 1130kc.

**Joliet**—Week days, 9:35 a. m., WCLS, 1310kc.

**Quincy**—Week days, 11 a. m., WTAD, 1440kc.

**Springfield**—Week days, 10 p. m., WTAX, 1210kc.

**Tuscola**—Week days, except Saturday, 8 a. m., WDZ, 1070kc.

### Indiana

**Anderson**—Week days, no regular time assigned, WHBU, 1210kc.

**Evansville**—Week days, no regular time assigned, WGBF, 630kc.

**Fort Wayne**—Week days, no regular time assigned, WOWO, 1160kc.

**Indianapolis**—Week days, 8 p. m., WFBM, 1230kc.

**Terre Haute**—Week days, 1:45 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

### Iowa

**Ames**—Week days, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 4:15 p. m.; effective Feb. 1, 5 p. m., WOI, 640kc.

**Davenport**—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WOC, 1370kc.

**Des Moines**—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10:15 a. m., WHO, 1000kc.

### Kansas

**Abilene**—Week days, 9:05 a. m., KFBI, 1050kc.

**Dodge City**—Week days, 9:30 a. m., KGNO, 1340kc.

**Kansas City**—Week days, 6:45 p. m., WLBF, 1420kc.

### Louisiana

**New Orleans**—Week days, 1 p. m., WBNO, 1200kc.

**Shreveport**—Week days, except Saturday, 7:15 p. m., KWKH, 1100kc.

### Michigan

**Bay City**—Week days, 12:15 p. m., WBCM, 1410kc.

**Detroit**—Week days, 8:30 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc.

**Ironwood**—Week days, 3:30 p. m., WJMS, 1420kc.

**Jackson**—Week days, 5:15 p. m., WIBM, 1370kc.

**Lansing**—Week days, except Saturday, 12:45 p. m.; Saturdays, 9:15 p. m., WJIM, 1420kc.

**Muskegon**—Week days, no regular time assigned, WKBZ, 1500kc.

**Royal Oak**—Week days, 9:30 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc.

### Minnesota

**Duluth**—Week days, except Saturdays, 3 p. m., WEBC, 1290kc.

### Missouri

**Columbia**—Week days, 4:15 p. m., KFRU, 630kc.

**Kansas City**—Week days, 6:15 p. m., W9XBY, 1530kc.

### Montana

**Great Falls**—Week days, 8:30 p. m., KFBB, 1280kc.

**Missoula**—Twice a week, no regular time assigned, KGVO, 1200kc.

### Nebraska

**Lincoln**—Week days, 3:15 p. m., KFAB, 770kc; week days, 8:45 p. m., KFOR, 1210kc.

**North Platte**—Week days, except Saturday, 3 p. m., KGNF, 1430kc.

**Omaha**—Week days, 9:30 p. m., KOIL, 1260kc.

**Scottsbluff**—Week days, 12:45 p. m., KGKY, 1500kc.

### Ohio

**Columbus**—Week days, 12:30 and 6 p. m., WAIU, 640kc.

**Mt. Orab**—Week days, 2:45 p. m., WHDB, 1370kc.

### Oklahoma

**Norman**—Week days, no regular time assigned, WNAD, 1010kc.

**Ponca City**—Week days, 8 a. m., WBBZ, 1200kc.

### South Dakota

**Aberdeen**—Week days, no regular time assigned, KABN, 1420kc.

**Huron**—Week days, 3:15 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc.

**Pierre**—Week days, 12:45 p. m., KGFX, 630kc.

**Watertown**—Week days, 9 a. m., and 3:35 p. m., KWTN, 1210kc.

**Yankton**—Week days, 10 p. m., WNAX, 570kc.

### Texas

**Amarillo**—Week days, no regular time assigned, KGRS, 1410kc.

**Austin**—Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 8:45 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc.

**Corpus Christi**—Week days, 8:45 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc.

**Dallas**—Week days, no regular time assigned KRLD, 1040kc.

**Dublin**—Week days, no regular time assigned, KFPL, 1310kc.

**Fort Worth**—Week days, 4:15 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc.

**Galveston**—Week days, 8:45 p. m., KLUF, 1370kc.

**Houston**—Week days, no regular time assigned, KTRH, 1330kc.

**Lubbock**—Week days, 5 p. m., KFYO, 1310kc.

**Port Arthur**—Week days, 6:30 a. m., KPAC, 1260kc.

**San Angelo**—Week days, 4:45 p. m., KGKL, 1370kc.

**Tyler**—Week days, 9:45 a. m., KGKB, 1500kc.

**Weslaco**—Week days, 12:45 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc.

**Wichita Falls**—Week days, no regular time assigned, KGKO, 570kc.

### West Virginia

**Bluefield**—Saturdays, no regular time assigned, WHIS, 1410kc.

## Mountain States

### Colorado

**Colorado Springs**—Week days, except Saturday, 10 a. m., and week days, 9 p. m., KVOR, 1270kc.

**Denver**—Week days, 10:15 p. m., KLZ, 560kc.

**Grand Junction**—Week days, 1:45 p. m., KFXJ, 1200kc.

**Greeley**—Week days, 4:30 p. m., KFKA, 680kc.

**Pueblo**—Week days, 9:30 a. m., KGHF, 1320kc.

### Idaho

**Boise**—Week days, 12:30 p. m., KIDO, 1350kc.

## Pacific States

### California

**El Centro**—Mondays and Fridays, 7 p. m., KXO, 1500kc.

**Hollywood**—Week days, 12:05 and 6:30 p. m., KMTR, 570kc.

**Oakland**—Week days, in connection with regular news periods, KROW, 930kc.

**San Francisco**—Week days, in connection, with regular news period, KGGC, 1420kc; KTAB, 560kc.

**San Francisco**—Week days, 1:35 p. m., KFRC, 610kc.

**Stockton**—Week days, 1 p. m., KWG, 1200kc.

### Oregon

**Corvallis**—Week days, 6:15 p. m., KOAC, 550kc.

**Eugene**—Week days, in connection with regular news service, 6:45 p. m., KORE, 1420kc.

**Marshfield**—Week days, no regular time assigned, KOOS, 1200kc.

**Portland**—Week days, 12 noon, KFJR, 1300kc.

**Salem**—Week days, 12 noon, KSLM, 1370kc.

### Washington

**Seattle**—Week days, 9:30 a. m., 6 and 9 p. m., KJR, 970kc; KOMO, 920kc.

**Spokane**—Week days, 8:30 a. m., 1:15 and 9:15 p. m., KGA, 900kc.

**Tacoma**—Week days, 6 p. m., KMO, 1330kc.

**Walla Walla**—Week days, 8:15 p. m., KUJ, 1370kc.

## Canada

### Alberta

**Calgary**—Week days, except Saturday, 10 p. m.; Saturdays 7 p. m., CFAC, 930kc.

**Edmonton**—Week days, 11 p. m., CJCA, 730kc.

**Lethbridge**—Week days, 9:30 a. m., CJOC, 1230kc.

### British Columbia

**Vancouver**—Week days, 8 p. m., CJOR, 600kc.

### Manitoba

**Winnipeg**—Week days, 8:45 p. m., CJRC, 1390kc.

**Winnipeg**—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:15 p. m., CKY, 960kc.

**Winnipeg-Yorkton**—Week days, except Saturday, 8:15 p. m.; Saturdays, 7:45 p. m., CJGX, 630kc.

### Ontario

**Chatham**—Week days, 1:15 p. m., CFCO, 600kc.

**Hamilton**—Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 5:30 p. m.; Tuesdays, 8:30 p. m.; Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:15 p. m., CKOC, 1120kc.

**Ottawa**—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 6:15 p. m., CRCO, 880kc.

**St. Catharines**—Week days, 5:45 p. m., CKTB, 1200kc.

**Sault Ste. Marie**—Week days, 8:45 a. m., and 5:15 p. m., CJIC, 890kc.

**Windsor**—Week days, no regular time assigned, CKLW, 1030kc.

### Saskatchewan

**Regina**—Week days, 10:15 p. m., CJRM, 540kc.

**Yorkton-Winnipeg**—Week days, except Saturday, 8:15 p. m.; Saturdays, 7:45 p. m., CJGX, 630kc.

[A Friday Feature]

## Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)
**For Sunday, Feb. 3**

### New England

#### Massachusetts

**Boston**—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc.

### Eastern States

#### New York

**New York City**—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

### Central States

#### Illinois

**Chicago**—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 49.34m.

#### Minnesota

**Minneapolis**—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc.

#### Missouri

**St. Louis**—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090kc.

#### Ohio

**Cincinnati**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WKRC, 550kc.

**Cleveland**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

#### Texas

**Beaumont**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

### Pacific States

#### California

**Long Beach**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

#### Oregon

**Portland**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

#### Washington

**Seattle**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

### Territories

#### Hawaii

**Honolulu**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

### Canada

#### Ontario

**Toronto**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

[A Friday Feature]

## Canadian Mines Enjoy Air Mail

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WINNIPEG, Man.—Air-mail services from Winnipeg to Gods Lake mining field in northeastern Manitoba, and to Norway House, a historic Hudson's Bay Company trading post, 300 miles north of Winnipeg, have been inaugurated.

Addition of these routes to five other northern services started during the past two months, and the service from Manitoba's capital to connect with transcontinental United States air lines brings the number of air-mail services in the Winnipeg postal district to eight, the largest number in any district in the Dominion. Two more are scheduled to be opened early in February.

The new services are part of a program of the Federal Post Office Department to keep up with the rapid expansion in mining which has taken place in districts in northern Manitoba and northern Ontario. Sixteen tons of mail were carried to mining field post offices in these districts during the first month of service. The air mail, which covers approximately a 1500-mile area, supplants services by boat in summer, and overland by horse or dog team in winter.

### Everglades Yields Farms

Florida's Everglades contain 3,000,000 acres of level land, 300,000 acres of which have been reclaimed for agricultural purposes.

# Daily Features

The letter carrier who has walked 300,000 miles took all the necessary steps for a pension.

Yes, but suppose the housewife hears about this 30-hour-week business.

## Cartoons of the Week

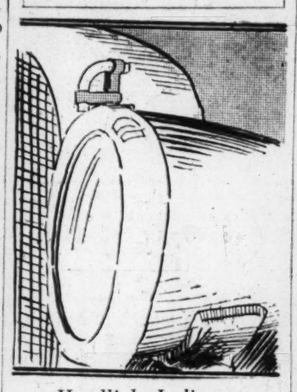
—Knox in Memphis Commercial Appeal
**Let 'im Squeal!**

—Costello in Rochester Times Union
**Oil on Stormy Seas**

—Thomas in Detroit News
**A Balance As Important As the Budget**

—Knox in Memphis Commercial Appeal
**Plenty of Power in Those New Models**

## With the Inventors



### Headlight Indicator

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

WE ALL know how important it is in night driving, for our own safety and that of others, to make sure that both headlights are burning. This device is probably the simplest one yet invented for the purpose, and has secured U. S. Patent No. 1982459 for J. W. Stevens, of Denver. The glow from the headlight is transmitted through a small curved translucent tube so that it may easily be seen by the driver of the car.

## In Lighter Vein

**In Character**

A road show was making a tour of one night stands, and had arrived in a little town billed to play "Romeo and Juliet" at the local opera house. Shortly after the troupe got in town the leading man approached the manager with a look of great distress. "I must have 10 cents," he implored.

"Ten cents!" shouted the manager. "I never saw such a fellow—always howling for money. What do you need money for in this town?"

"I must have a shave," the actor explained. "You can't expect a fellow to play Romeo with a three-day's growth of beard."

The manager thought for a moment, and put his hand in his pocket. Then a hand came out of his pocket empty. "That's all right," he declared. "We'll just change the bill to Othello."—*Legion Monthly.*

**Where He Lived**

"Here, boy," said the man to a sleepy-looking lad who was lounging at the entrance to a large block, "where does Mr. Smythe live?"

"I'll show you, sir," said the lad, and he started to climb the broad stairs. Up six flights he went, with the visitor following breathlessly. Finally he paused at an open door. "This is where Mr. Smythe lives," he announced.

"He doesn't seem to be home," remarked the visitor, peering into the room.

"No, sir," replied the boy. "He was standing on the doorstep as we came in."—*Toronto Globe.*

**Ahem!**

A new minister came to town and got to talking with Jimmie one day, saying: "What church does your mother belong to, son?"

"The Methodists."

"And your father?"

"The Seven-Day Absentists," replied Johnny.—*The Christian.*

**The Debt**

"What did you give for that car?"

"Took it for debt—chap owed me a thousand dollars."

"Ah! Do you stand any show of getting the other nine hundred?"—*Montreal Star.*

## Vocations

*(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)*

### Dog-Walking

IN New York City some enterprising men have started a business that might be copied in other large communities. All it requires by way of capital is a stout pair of shoes, warm clothing, and a liking for dogs.

The business, like all others that have a chance for success, is based on a need. Dogs that live in apartment houses of a great city need exercising, since they have no great yard like those the country dogs have to play in. The New York men offer a "dog-walking" service that gives a lively dog a chance for a romp in the park. To elderly people and those who have little time for their dogs, this is a needed service. The dogs, if they could talk, would put in a good word for it, too. V. C.

## A Word a Day

### Notes and Queries

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**The "u" in superintendent** (E. C.)—Yes, long *u* (as in *use*) is called for. The *oo* sound smacks too much of the kitchen.

Note that the first *u* in "superfluity" is long but the second is sounded as *oo*. This is in accordance with the rule that *u* following an *l* which is preceded by a consonant other than another *l* is never sounded long. For example, "lute" is sounded with long *u*, but "flute" is sounded *floot*. Note, however, that "allude" has a long *u*, but "include" has the *oo* sound.

"Suit" is sounded with long *u*.

**Los Angeles** (E. C.)—Notwithstanding the *Laus An'-jun-lus* which is gratuitously supplied by many who have not visited the "city of the angels," we still adhere to *Los* (long *o*) *Ang'-gel-es* (*a* short, each *e* clipped-short as in *silent*).

**"And Thou know'st . . ."** (L. T., who inquires about the purpose of the apostrophe)—The apostrophe indicates the absence, probably for metrical reasons, of the *e*, which would normally develop a second syllable. "Know'st," of course, is sounded as one syllable.

**Shone** (J. C.)—In America, the past tense of "shine" is sounded preferably with long *o*, shone; but in England the prevailing pronunciation seems to be with *o* short as in shod.

## Worth Knowing

LEONARDO DA VINCI
PAINTER OF "THE LAST SUPPER"
WAS OUTSTANDING AS A SCULPTOR, ASTRONOMER, ENGINEER, INVENTOR, AND MATHEMATICIAN.

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

## Surprise for the Woodchopper!

C. Willey, of East Patchogue, N. Y., Happened Along With His Camera Just In Time to See Mr. Opossum's Winter Nap Interrupted. He Wins a Membership in the Monitor Camera Club and One of the New Deal Dollars for the Picture.

## The Children's Corner

### Three Wise Cats

Once there were three cats. Their names were Toby, Twinkle, and Bill.

Toby was young and playful. He was so lively, he would not only run after the glistening paper ball which his mistress made for him, but he would actually leap up and catch the ball in his silky white paws when it was thrown in his direction.

Twinkle was small and quiet. When visitors came, she frequently disappeared. But, somewhere—perhaps in a hidden corner—her loyal eyes gleamed watchfully. And when the visitors were gone she rubbed up happily against her mistress.

Bill was big and tiger-striped. He had the reputation of ignoring many of his admirers. He would close his eyes when people said, "Nice kitty," or else he would walk, rather hastily, out of the room. But he was very handsome.

One day the cats were left alone. But just before their mistress went she had decided to coax Twinkle to drink a saucer of milk. She had placed the saucer right in the window sill where Twinkle sat, because she was afraid that the other cats—who were not so shy as Twinkle was—would drink her milk for her if it were put down on the kitchen floor where theirs was.

Twinkle looked at the milk. In her own way she was thinking.

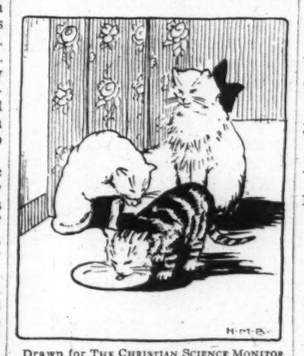
"Shall I or shan't I drink the milk? It looks inviting. But it doesn't seem but a minute since I drank that other saucer of milk. And I'm such a little cat, it doesn't take very long before I've reached enough."

So she sat and looked at the milk. But she was an obedient little cat. And her mistress had urged her so politely to "hurry up and drink your milk."

Twinkle stretched her hind legs and stood on all four. Then she stepped delicately toward the milk.

But, suddenly there was a rushing sound from the floor and the dish clattered sharply against the window ledge as Toby landed heavily in the milk, splashing Twinkle's paws and tail and making a little pond on one side of the saucer that dripped steadily from the window sill.

Alarmed, Twinkle and Toby backed away and waited to see what



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Bill, in a Superior Sort of Way, Lapped It.

would happen. Saucers didn't usually behave that way and they did not know what next to expect.

Twinkle, who was a daintly little creature, suddenly noticed that something was wrong. She approached the window seat and jumped up. There on one of her mistress's cleanest cushions was a great white splotch.

It was really not at all neat. Twinkle sniffed at it fastidiously. Then, like a good housewife, she began to clean it up.

Little by little, the splash of milk disappeared. When it was almost gone, Twinkle stopped for a minute. Then Toby jumped to her aid. What Twinkle hadn't been able to lap up, Toby, putting out a rough and ready tongue, did. When he finished, the cushion looked bright and clean.

Then Bill came up. There was a little milk in the saucer which Twinkle had left. Bill, in a superior sort of way, lapped it.

"Good little kitty. You drank your milk," said their mistress to Twinkle when she came home. Twinkle purred acknowledgment of her mistress's approval.

Two pairs of eyes watched from other corners of the room.

"Good little Toby and good big Bill," said their mistress suddenly, stroking each one in turn.

But the cats only looked at her quietly. Cats are wise, as nearly everyone knows.

## Facts about the Bible

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.*

### Punctuation in the Greek New Testament

IT MAY well be borne in mind that in the earliest Greek manuscripts, punctuation was practically non-existent; and, for that reason, it is safe to assume that the punctuation given in our modern printed Bibles is not necessarily correct in all instances.

In a number of the earliest New Testament codices we find that usually there was no division between the words and often none between the sentences, while it is only at rare intervals that we note the use of the period. Similarly, one authority contends that "the sign of interrogation is . . . rarely found before the ninth century" (Gregory: "Canon and Text of the New Testament," p. 475).

As printed in our Common Version, John 9:2-4 would appear to suggest that a man "was born blind . . . that the works of God should be made manifest in him." But, if the period after "him" be replaced by a comma, there is an illuminating change in the sense: "that the works of God should be made manifest in him, I must work the works of him that sent me while it is day."

## For the Scrapbook

Woe to the philosophers who cannot laugh away their learned wrinkles! It appears to me that Morality, Study and Gaiety are three sisters, who should never be separated.—*Voltaire.*

Chance will not do the work:
Chance sends the breeze,
But if the pilot slumber at the helm,
The very wind that wafts us towards the port
May dash us on the shelves.
—*Scott.*

Our many deeds, the thoughts that we have thought;
They go out from us thronging every hour;
And in them all is folded up a power
That on the earth doth move them to and fro;
And mighty are the marvels they have wrought
In hearts we know not and may never know.
—*F. W. Faber.*

## Daily Anecdote

### Lengthy Bill

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

FOOTE, the English wit, was once at Salt Hill and dined at the castle. When the bill was presented it was exorbitant.

"What is your name?" asked Foote.

"Partridge, an't please you."

"Partridge?" repeated Foote. "It should have been Woodcock by the length of your bill."

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Betty's Way

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Noroton, Conn.

ABOUT a week ago a stray kitten came into the writer's home and refused to leave. It gave every appearance of having been well cared for, so an effort was made to find its owner, but to no avail. "Mittens" had apparently come to stay.

Nearly a week passed, and two strange little girls wandered into the yard and began to play with a dog. Just then the kitten scampered through the door; and one of the girls exclaimed, "That looks exactly like Betty's kitten! I wonder if she has lost hers?"

A quick telephone conversation sufficed to establish the kitten's identity; and soon two little girls were hurrying to Betty's house to return the kitten.

Half an hour later Betty's mother telephoned to express her thanks for the care and return of the kitten. She then added, "Betty has been deeply concerned about her kitten, but I have been just a little impatient with her for not making a thorough search of the neighborhood. However, today I found a note in Betty's room that read: 'Dear God: Please send my kitten back to me. I'll be ever so kind to her.'

"Betty's way must have been best after all."

## Brevities

**Detroit Free Press:** An economist wants to know what would happen if everybody paid his debts. We know. Everybody would go out and contract some new ones.

**San Francisco Chronicle:** It is wiser not to photograph one's friends in front of the Civil War cannon on the courthouse lawn. This is international spy year.

**San Francisco Chronicle:** Mr. Roosevelt asks Congress for $4,000,000,000 without strings. In fact, we haven't had a real string saver in the White House since Coolidge.

**Rochester Times-Union:** About this time, doubt assails and we wonder if that lawn mower is safe over in neighbor's garage.

**San Antonio Evening News:** Why shouldn't Detroit have a horse show? What other city has contributed so much toward making the horse a curiosity?

**Daily Oklahoman:** One trip to Europe is enough. It enables you to say, "The last time I crossed."

## Quotation for Today

*INSTEAD of deploring that roses have thorns, I am glad the thorny stem is capped with roses and that the tree bears bloom.*
—JOUBERT

## The Adventures of Waddles—Ground-Hog Day

By The Hagers

TODAY, WHILE ON MY WALK, I FOUND A GROUND-HOG WHIRLING 'ROUND AND 'ROUND.
"MY FRIEND," I QUACKED, "I WISH YOU'D STOP! WHY ARE YOU SPINNING LIKE A TOP?"
"TOMORROW WILL BE 'GROUND-HOG DAY,' AND I MAY SHORTEN WINTER'S STAY"
IF I CAN WHIRL AROUND SO FAST NO ONE CAN SEE MY SHADOW CAST."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## • Editorials •

### A Mixed Service to Aviation

REPORTS of federal commissions, departments and planning agencies come thick and fast these days. In consequence, all the more discrimination is appropriate in weighing and accepting their findings. The report of the Federal Aviation Commission, just transmitted to Congress by President Roosevelt, is a case in point.

Formed at the order of Congress in the Air Mail Act of 1934, which attempted to pull some sort of reorganization out of the wreckage of the commercial aviation structure in the United States, the commission makes at least one recommendation which would help materially in that direction. This is that the Interstate Commerce Commission be given immediately authority to revise up or down the rates paid by the Post Office Department for carrying the air mail under contracts which have proved all but ruinous to the carriers. The President approves this, provided that unreasonable profits are barred.

Another useful portion of the commission's report deals with development of transoceanic communication by lighter-than-air ships, yet it seems rather strange that so full a study should ignore completely the alternative or supplementary project for flight by heavier-than-air planes with the aid of seadromes spaced across the Atlantic.

Probably the intended high point of the report, however, is one which President Roosevelt specifically repudiates and which informed opinion in general would vigorously challenge—namely, the establishment of a temporary Air Commerce Commission absorbing most of the duties of the present bureau of aeronautics in the Department of Commerce, in addition to anticipating responsibilities eventually to be assumed by the I. C. C. according to the Air Mail Act.

In this respect the report has all the earmarks of a most ambitious attempt to create new jobs. As President Roosevelt comments, "It becomes more and more apparent that the Government of the United States should bring about a consolidation of its methods of supervision over all forms of transportation." Is it not more reasonable then that this regulation should grow up in the hands of the I. C. C. where it will eventually center than that it should have to be taken over after an independent development in other hands?

The would-be framers of an air commerce commission seem, moreover, to have reached out in every direction for duties to justify the existence of their brain-child, and in the process would combine administrative with quasi-judicial functions in a strange hybrid. Along with regulatory powers such as are exercised by the I. C. C., they would take over the licensing of aircraft and airmen, rating of airports, specification of equipment standards and so forth, and then exalt the remaining shell of the bureau of aeronautics by having an Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics to take care of installing lights at airports.

On this the President's comment seems cogent and definitive: "Orderly government calls for the administration of executive functions by those administrative departments or agencies which have functioned satisfactorily in the past and, on the other hand, calls for the vesting of judicial functions in agencies already accustomed to such powers."

### Getting the Job Is Part of It

PLANS are being made at Harvard University today to train men for public service. Apparently the days of street-corner-appointed public servants are waning. Already the college departments of law, economics and government have lent some of their best teaching talent to Washington to tide the Federal Government over a period of emergency. And if future government officials are to be drawn from the colleges, something needs to be done about their training.

Harvard proposes a three-year program of graduate study for a small group of carefully selected men. The second year of such study will be in the nature of public service apprenticeship. Dr. James Conant, Harvard's president, in telling the alumni his plans, hopes that through a co-operating committee such students might be placed in a position in governmental work where practical experience could be gained. The third year of training would be a polishing-off process combining both study and experience. Said Dr. Conant recently, "We are bringing all the resources of the university to bear on this educational problem with the expectation that we can prepare for government positions men capable of undertaking the large tasks which circumstances seem to be forcing upon governmental agencies."

This type of training would carry with it reciprocal benefits to business as well as government, for study of value to the governmental administrator is of value to the man in business as well who will have to deal with a governmental agency.

Yet there is another objective which Harvard must keep in view, a practical side of the problem that has proved a stumblingblock to thousands of educated men who seek or would like to seek public office. They must learn how to get the job for which they aim. As Prof. Thomas N. Carver recently said, "So long as educated and virtuous men play the role of the shrinking violet, public offices will be filled by the uneducated, the self-seeking and the corrupt." Therefore, let Harvard also give competent instruction in "How to Win Public Support."

### Pastures New

IS POETRY played out? Even those who, like Mr. Robert Graves, British author, believe the days of traditionalist poetry are numbered, agree that poetry itself may be rejuvenated by the application of a modernist technique. The manner in which the imagination of Britain has been impressed by the recent opening of an iron and steel works in Northamptonshire suggests that an alternative method may lie in an extension of its subject matter.

The English public has seen, in the establishment of this enterprise, something more than a new industrial development. The iron and steel trade has long been in an unprosperous condition, and many old and celebrated centers of the business have either closed down or are working only during restricted periods.

In spite of this, so great is the courage of the industry, and so confident its hope in the future, that this very moment has been chosen to establish an additional home for the trade in an area where it has hitherto been unknown. It is rightly felt that an industry which can use a period of defeat to launch out anew has established a claim to be regarded as a symbol of something high and universal in human nature.

It has, indeed, brought industry within the sphere of poetry. For the poet sees the universal in the particular, whether his subject be as vast as the Trojan wars or as small as the flower in a crannied wall.

Wordsworth believed that when natural science had so worked itself into the texture of experience that it yielded this universal significance, then it, too, would be a suitable topic for poetry. Today, through the manifestations of modern industry, a whole new region is brought within view of the slopes of Parnassus.

### Breadline for Deer

SECURITY for animal life as well as human beings is a new objective of conservationists. Sustenance for snowbound deer in the Adirondack mountain region of New York State has been assured by the State Conservation Commission.

After three years of experimentation, new concentrated food cakes of grain and other foodstuffs have been perfected and 500 of them prepared for distribution in regions where heavy snowfall cuts off the natural food supply of deer. Already more than half the cakes, in tin containers, have been distributed among game protectors who are now placing them in caches in the forest preserve near spots which in the past have been short of food when deep snow comes. Cakes which are not needed this season will "keep" until another winter.

Normally, deer feed on grass, moss and twigs. When deep snow covers the ground even the most vigorous "pawing" may fail to reach food. When deer are caught in a heavy storm away from timberland, then *relief* is as necessary for them as for human beings. Sometimes, too, deer, rendered gregarious by their common misery, congregate in herds which tramp down snow and gradually, as walls of snow drift high around them, are imprisoned in a foodless corral. Not infrequently deer driven by hunger from woodlands venture into clearings in search of haystacks—not always with the safety which game laws and game protectors theoretically assure.

New York State's example in providing a breadline for needy deer is one which other states in the snow belt might humanely emulate.

### The Wearing of the Wig

ONE of London's picturesque sights is that of barristers and King's Counsel bewigged and gowned, dodging motorbuses on their way from their chambers in Lincoln's Inn or the Inner Temple, to the Law Courts in the Strand.

Chief Justice Taft, ex-President of the United States, Mr. Holford Knight, member of the House of Commons, relates, once told him that he wished American judges wore wigs and that American practice in this and other respects more closely approximated to the English system.

Indubitably wigs have a way with them. Undue levity in the court seldom requires second warning from an English judge. Perhaps it is because wigs are so ancient. The British Museum has one from Egypt tagged circa 1500 B. C.

In eighteenth century England no man of fashion thought himself fitly dressed without his powdered perruque. Men of lesser rank sported them on special occasion. When John Gilpin, the "linen-draper bold" in Cowper's humorous poem, set out on his famous ride a-horseback, he wore:

> A wig that flowed behind,
> A hat not much the worse for wear,
> Each comely in its kind,

even though he parted company with both before his runaway mount landed him back in London town.

## Mordant Stories

*Book News of the Day*

FOR once a paper jacket has told no more than fact. "Four brilliant, mordant little novels," it runs; and no other adjective than *mordant* could have described so adequately the contents of Rebecca West's THE HARSH VOICE (New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.50). In these short novels there is power and brilliancy of treatment—oh, yes, in plenty!—and there is able writing, but these qualities are shot through with a current of cynicism and sarcasm, so that their effect is caustic, biting, painful, pitiless. Any normal reader should close the book with relief.

One might argue that the stories are in pace and in tune with modern living. The first, called "Life Sentence," deals with the wreck of a marriage after which the two are still held by a temperamental bond, relentlessly, hideously. Another, "There Is No Conversation," concerns a French aristocrat and an American woman of finance at cross purposes; in it is surpassing character delineation and, in fact, this story is perhaps the most defensible of the lot. "The Salt of the Earth" is frankly a polite murder story—that of an attractive "managing" woman who all but ruins an entire family until her husband, coolly, charitably, removes her from the scene.

The last, "The Abiding Vision," runs so close to current history in these United States as to be breath-taking. Sam Hartley has made a pile of money and brings his wife to Park Avenue, only to be caught in the whirlpool of financial panic and almost in national disgrace at the hands of the New Deal investigators of Washington. Sam would have gone under like the rest, when the gentlemen of the investigating committee accused him of having taken risks, if suddenly he had not gone wild and roared at them in this fashion: "You say I took risks. Of course I took risks. I found a great property in my native state. Better men might have found it, but it was me that did find it. And I knew America was a great new country and needed to develop all her resources. So I did the developing, and of course I took risks. That went on for thirty years, and nobody said I was doing anything wrong. Then the crash came, and I was stripped of everything. . . . And now you get into a snarl under my feet saying I took risks. Of course I did. And so did all the men who made America what it is today. We weren't the sort that plays safe." Having stridden out of the committee chamber in anger, Sam took a train back to New York and woke next morning to find himself a hero. That, if you like, is America.

Miss West's preoccupation with the United States is striking. In three stories of the four, she has dealt with Americans, and it has to be admitted that she understands them; their sense of values, their ambitions, their pettinesses. She knows how they strive to be articulate. In short, her Americans are too realistic if the reader counts himself among their number. But that suffering is nothing to the weight of suffering imposed by the book as a whole—by its unwholesomeness, its sourness, its *mordancy*. Never before has this reviewer found such gratifying use for that word. M. W.

### The Inflation He's Concerned About Just Now

## We Go Sliding

"SNOW!" Peter might as well have said "Glory hallelujah!" for his voice has the same intonations. After weeks of waiting, and with a new Christmas sled all unchristened in a corner of the hall, we have waked to a white world of sparkling and slippery snow.

It is Saturday morning and I mentally count all the belated letters to be written. But one look at Peter's face, then another at the snow . . .

The playfield near by is alive with tiny figures of all colors. It looks as though red, blue, brown and black ants have been let loose on the hillside, but as we come closer, small faces emerge from the midst of woolens, bright red faces already well-nipped by the wind. I find myself sharing Peter's anticipation as we hurry to get ourselves into line at the hilltop.

I give Peter the beginner's instructions, in a mechanical way, which he grasps before the words are quite uttered. "Now, then," I say, "I'll shove, and off you go!" Peter gives me one backward, beseeching glance as he feels himself sliding into space and with a quick lunge I hold the sled back.

"Sure you want to go?" I ask.

"Could you come, too?" Peter shoves himself forward to make room for me on the tiny sled.

"There's only room for one, Peter." I am still holding tight to a runner while the sled hangs over the hilltop with an uncertain little boy slowly turning into a pillar of salt. But just then another boy flashes by with a shout and Peter turns again to the land of promise.

"Let go," he says tensely. I let go. The sled goes smoothly over the rise and plunges down. Bump, bump! Over a hidden hummock and I am rather tense, too. Now on one runner! Then safely to the bottom and straight out across the field until Peter is only a tiny black speck in the distance. I do not know which of us is happier when the initiation is over. Far off, he has gathered up his rope for the long climb back and as his face draws nearer, I can see that the slide has been a great success.

We get ready for the second slide. This time Peter marches to the longer hill, gets into position, throws himself down in a flop and slides off, steering as though he had known a sled for years. A boy and his sled are soon acquainted, I reflect. It isn't a matter of training. It is an instinct.

* * *

It is not very cold, and as I stand to windward of a tree, one of the boys offers me his sled to sit upon while he goes on an errand. Peter is a long time tugging his way back up the hill and I fall to musing:

There was a cow pasture not far from my childhood home where we went sliding. The cow had made a path so that we wound round and round and down with a glorious swirl of snow, flying mufflers, singing wind and shouts. Always we took our last slide with twilight well upon us and then trudged home toward lighted windows shining cheerily through the dusk. Those were days when the snow drifted knee deep and unmolested over the streets, while sleigh bells jingled their gay warning.

A sudden nostalgia sweeps over me and before I know my own intentions, I have borrowed the sled left in my care and, sitting up sedately as becomes a parent, I fly down the hill, passing Peter on the way up. He looks astounded, and, I feel, disapproving. Peter has taught me that fathers may revert to type at will, but mothers are expected to remain forever in that mystic state of grown-up-hood.

* * *

Peter waits for me at the top of the hill with an anxious frown.

"Are you going sliding again?" he asks curiously.

"No," I reassure him guiltily, finding no words to tell him how essential it had been, just for that moment, to recapture a memory of wind in my face and ground flying beneath me. Peter is relieved and returns to his sport.

During the hour of Peter's sliding, I am made use of by the other children on the hill. They ask me the time, their eyes flashing anxiously to my wrist when I dig it out of its wrappings, wondering how much longer they can stay. I am asked to "mind" sleds. I am Solomon in the pitched battles over "turns." I mend a frayed rope. I obligingly stamp on a nail protruding from somebody's sled. Peter reappears at intervals at the top of the hill, tells me of his prowess, and shoves off again, asking no odds of anyone, but receiving many in the way of lifts with his sled.

At half-past eleven, we disentangle ourselves from the bevy on the hilltop and go home, with no protests from Peter. Going down hill is all he expected, but it is a long way up!

"Like it, Peter?" I inquire, as we shake the snow from our coats at the door.

"I'll say," says Peter, in the jargon of the hillside. For once, I let go an opportunity to correct his English! After all, it is his *first* sled. . . . D. D.

## A War Veteran's Views

*This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.*

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

From 1916 until recently I have been interested in the Monitor and other Christian Science publications, but the attitude taken by the Monitor against the World War veteran has been so thoroughly disgusting to me that I do not care to read the Monitor any more.

Your paper is without question a true representative of the banker, big business and the National Economy League, and therefore, like any controlled press, politically minded.

I want to remind you that because some 3,500,000 of us are veterans of the World War, we are not necessarily Communists, Reds, or representatives of, or a part of, "an unorganized mob."

Strange that capital and big business in general didn't deem it advisable to refer to their American men in uniform as "an unorganized mob" of "treasury raiders" in 1917. We, any of us, I daresay, didn't enlist in the Government's service in 1917 because we expected either a compensation pension or adjusted service certificate to be handed us in later years. We didn't hesitate to get into the service in 1917, we Americans.

I have never known anything else but love and respect for the Stars and Stripes and the Constitution of our United States of America. My United States. I, as one of many true, clean and decent American-born, American-bred citizens, look upon our President, the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, with high esteem and faith in his ability to pull these United States out of a serious financial situation. I respect him as much for his consideration of the masses, the great representative peoples of America, as for his personal fortitude and square-shooting policies relative to all government activities, in so far as he can control.

Yes, our President expresses in act, thought and deed, as I see it, the policies of such men, such splendid leaders, as Abraham Lincoln, George Washington and Theodore Roosevelt. Real Americans, every one of them.

If Mr. Roosevelt saw fit to pay off the adjusted service certificates in full this coming year, I have no doubt but such newspapers as the Los Angeles Times and The Christian Science Monitor and others of your sort would hate him for it and express yourselves to that end.

I might say that the big business and financial representation of this country might again be glad to say, do or print something favorable to the World War veterans, but I will state frankly, I and others like me do not require the good will nor support of any "special interest" controlled newspaper.

Hollywood, Calif. STANLEY M. SOUTHERN

Editor's Note.—The Monitor regrets that any reader could so misunderstand its editorials as to suppose that this paper is "against the World War veteran." In fact, it has been "for" the veteran with exactly the same sympathy and consideration that this letter attributes to President Roosevelt. It has completely agreed with Mr. Roosevelt's opposition to payment of the bonus on the ground that veterans who have not been disabled are men enough and patriots enough to take their chance alongside other citizens in obtaining unemployment relief—see editorials of March 28, 30 and December 15, 1934. The Monitor's position as regards the veteran is entirely its own, has no connection with "the National Economy League or big business," but does oppose special favors, either as disability allowances to veterans not disabled in service, or as tariff subsidies to big business. The Monitor has pleaded for the disabled veterans, and for the widows of men killed in action, who might be better cared for if less were given under political pressure to able-bodied men.

### The Fraser River Salmon Treaty

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with great interest the notes which have appeared in the Monitor during the past few years on the Sockeye Salmon Fisheries Convention—to give the official title—and I was glad to see your issue of Dec. 12, 1934, make it clear that the treaty is awaiting ratification by the United States, as the article which appeared on the 7th gives the opposite impression. The treaty was ratified by Canada in May, 1930, and is the third of its kind to reach that stage.

The item for December 7, headed "Salmon Treaty Delay Forecast in Canada," suggests that British Columbia's attitude will probably be affected by the discovery of certain power sites, and concludes by stating that the proposed international salmon commission to administer the treaty would have authority to forbid construction of dams in the Fraser River. As this point was not quite cleared up in the issue of the 12th, I will quote from the treaty direct.

A treaty signed in 1929 was not ratified by either party, and reports of the debates at Ottawa show that exception was taken to words giving the commission authority "to improve conditions for the ascent of sockeye salmon." It was felt that such authority might interfere with power development, and the words were omitted from the present treaty, leaving the commission authority "to recommend to the governments of the high contracting parties removing or otherwise overcoming obstructions to the ascent of sockeye salmon, that may now exist or may from time to time occur. . . ." This treaty, signed in May, 1930, was immediately ratified by a unanimous vote of the House of Commons at Ottawa.

The reserve on the waters of the Fraser between Quesnel and Lytton, mentioned in your issue of the 12th, is not the first of its kind: the government of British Columbia reserved waters in a similar way in December, 1926, several years before the present treaty was signed. R. P. BISHOP,
British Columbia Land Surveyor
Victoria, B. C.

## The Wide Horizon

### The Supreme Court as Umpire

*(Second of Three Articles)*

By W. Y. Elliott
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MOST foreigners and many Americans were astonished to learn, about one month ago, that an economic issue affecting values of astronomical proportions was presently to be decided by a majority of nine elderly lawyers in Washington. To foreigners the thing seemed monstrous. "Yet you call yours a democratic country!" they said. "How can you keep up the pretense when you entrust to a court such a decision—one that may add $69,000,000,000 or more to the debts of the American people? Are not these judges appointed for life and practically irremovable? Do they understand the vast problems of monetary policy? Are they really responsible to anyone but their own consciences? A 'democracy'—fantastic!"

The American who understood his own system might be inclined to sympathize with this surprise on the part of foreign critics. He might indeed find an almost equal astonishment among his own countrymen who do not "bother with politics." Few of them could have given the foreigner any clear idea of why or how the Supreme Court of the United States should at this stage of the Roosevelt program be called on to decide an issue that might undo the whole program of devaluing the dollar in terms of gold.

Even in the most conservative circles alarm was expressed at the possible results of a decision that would require repayment of $100,000,000,000 of obligations in terms of gold at the old content of the dollar, thus adding about seventy per cent to the debtor's burden. The wild fluctuations on the foreign exchanges showed this speculative fear.

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The students of the court's history took a calmer view. They remembered that the court had probably only once in its history overturned an act of Congress of an importance comparable to the joint resolution directing the sequestration of all gold by the Government. The Dred Scott decision might be regarded, in the way in which it undid the Missouri Compromise, and threatened to unloose the flood of slavery on the new territories, as a case of comparable importance. The unhappy results of that decision have stood as a warning to subsequent courts.

Once or twice since then the court has overruled Congress on economic issues of grave political import, but in no case of quite such magnitude as the present one. The Legal Tender Cases after the Civil War were of great importance. But it is significant that after holding that Congress had not the power to make greenbacks legal tender for debts, even as a war measure (*Hepburn v. Griswold*) the Supreme Court reversed itself in the later case of *Knox v. Lee*. Finally in *Juillard v. Greenman* it upheld the power of Congress to issue "greenbacks" in the most sweeping terms, and without reference to war powers.

Incidentally, the only really relevant case involving payment in gold during this period, *Bronson v. Rhodes*, is not, according to the lawyers, really a precedent for the present cases before the court. At that time gold money still existed, though it stood at a considerable premium in terms of "legal tender" greenbacks. The court held that the legal tender acts were not intended to affect pre-existing "gold" contracts of this type, and that as payment in gold was possible, it must be made.

Today payment in gold is impossible for private debtors, since gold has ceased to be currency. The possibility of payment is therefore not the same. This reasoning does not apply to the Government's gold-clause obligations, estimated at some $12,000,000,000, since the Government controls gold. The court could conceivably demand the enforcement of contract against them, while not finding any such basis for private debts.

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The decision that Congress could not levy a tax on incomes, in *Pollock v. Farmer's Loan & Trust Company* (in 1894), was also a severe blow to congressional economic policy. In this instance the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution was necessary to make available what is now the largest single source of revenue for our Federal Government.

Generally speaking, though, the court has not attempted to curb the economic action of the Federal Government in matters of vital import. It has permitted the development of new methods of control over economic life, and much more freely for the Federal Government than for the individual states.

The reasoning behind this partiality is the same that guided John Marshall: the national Government must have powers commensurate to its needs.

Even should the court refuse to consider the plea of the Attorney General that dollar devaluation was essential to preserve the nation from financial chaos; and give an adverse decision, the Federal Government might conceivably avoid the upsetting effects that have been so freely predicted. It has in its control taxing machinery which could recapture the 69 per cent profit (in terms of the present dollar) on every such obligation presented for payment.

But in the light of the whole history of the Supreme Court, it is difficult to believe that it will force such solutions. The court, while it has always upheld the sanctity of contracts, has, in the past, shown a realistic willingness to redefine the nature and limits of contract.